

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2454.—Vol. LII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] {PRICE SIXPENCE. BY POST, £1 4s PER ANNUM.

**MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

Business negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

**MINES INSPECTED.**  
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUUSTEL.

**SPECIAL DEALINGS** in the following, or part:—  
60 Almada, 11s. 6d. 100 Herodfoot, 4s. 6d., call paid.  
20 Bedford United, £27 70 Javali, 4s. 9d.  
30 Bratsberg, 35s. 50 Kapanga, 17s.  
30 Carnarvon Cop., 7s. 9 25 Killifreth, £5 12s.  
50 Callao Bis, 3s. 6d. 50 La Plata, £2 2s. 2d.  
25 Chile Gold, 14s. 20 Langford, 11s.  
30 Consolidated, 5s. 75 Last Chance, 10s.  
50 Devala Cen., 20s. 10 Leadhills, £3 1/2.  
20 D'Esby Mount, 13s. 6 50 Marke Valley, 9s. 6p  
50 Devon Con., £2 1/2 10 Mona, £4 10s.  
50 Devon Friend., 4s. 6d 50 Mounts Bay, 8s.  
70 Don Pedro, 5s. 6d. 25 Moria Du, 5s.  
80 Drakewalls, 10s. 30 Mysore Gold, 11s. 3d.  
50 East Blue Hills, 10s. 100 Mysore Reef, 3s.  
40 E. Chiverton, 27s. 6d. 60 No. Herodfoot, 4s.  
10 East Lovell, 28s. 9, c.p 75 Nouv. Monde, 8s. 6d.  
20 E. Roman Grav., 8s. 20 No. Penstruthal, 7s. 6  
20 Frontino, £2 13s. 9d. call paid.  
50 Glenrock, 23s. 60 New W. Caradon, 3s. 6  
50 Glenroy, 5s. 70 Old Owlcombe, 2s.  
25 Gold Coast, 28s. 3d. 50 Old Shepherds, 13s. 9  
50 Grogwinion, 12s. 6d. 20 Pandora, 5s.  
25 Gwydyr Amal., off. w. 50 Polrose.  
25 Hington Down, 14s 50 Port Phillip, 4s. 3d.  
50 Hoover Hill, 4s. 9d. 50 Potosi, 11s.  
Copper, 10s.  
15 East Lovell Tin. 80 Indian Consolidated, 7s. 6d.  
20 East Rose Lead. 60 La Plata Lead, 2 1/2  
80 E. Blue Hills Tin, 10s. 60 Leadhills, £3 8s. 9d.  
20 Frontino Gold, £2 1/2 50 Langford Silver.  
50 Gawton Copper, 8s. 9 30 Mounts Bay Copper  
100 Herodfoot, 5s. 10 New Killy Tin, £2 1/2  
50 Indian Glenrock Gold 150 New West Caradon  
23s. Copper, 10s.  
50 Indian Trevelyan 80 Parys Cop., 8s.  
Gold, 14s. 6d. 100 Nouveau Monde Gold  
50 Indian Phoenix, 28s. 9 7s. 6d.  
Many of the above shares can be sold for settlement by arrangement at the end of October account on payment of 20 per cent. deposit. Shares not found in the above list may be purchased on application.

**\* \* \* SHARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.**  
**\* \* \* SPECIAL BUSINESS AT CLOSE PRICES IN ALL MARKET TIN, COPPER AND LEAD SHARES.**  
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.**  
Shares sold for cash, account, or for forward delivery (one, two, or three months) on deposit of 20 per cent.  
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

**RAILWAYS—FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.**  
Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.  
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

**AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.**  
Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.  
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

**OPTIONS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, dealt in at close market prices.**  
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

**INDIAN GOLD MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS IN:—**  
Devala Moyer. Indian Phoenix. Rhodes Reef.  
Devala Central. South-East Wynaad. Tarnabachery.  
Indian Consolidated. Mysore. Wynaad Perseverance.  
Indian Glenrock. Onygon.

**\* \* \* RELIABLE INFORMATION** given on any of the above. A daily price list issued giving closing quotations. **SPECIAL BUSINESS** in La Plata, Rio Tinto, Frontino and Bolivia, Potosi, Chile, Nouveau Monde, Ruby, Richmond, and other mines.

**\* \* \* SHARES IN THE ABOVE INDIAN OR OTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.**  
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1842.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.  
RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BONDS, TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement

A List of Investments free on application.

Mr. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—  
60 Almada, 12s. 25 Frontino, £2 13s. 9d. 100 New Trumpet, 21s.  
100 Bwch United, £23 200 Glenroy. 150 Nouveau Monde, 7s.  
50 Bedford United, £23 20 Great Holway, £5 1/2. 10 Organos (Gold), 70s.  
50 Bratsberg, 35s. 70 Gold Coat, 25s. 100 Potosi, 11s.  
100 Carnarvon Copper, 50 Gawton Copper. 50 Pen-y-Orad, 12s. 6d  
6s. 6d. 35 Hington Down, 15s. 20 Panulicillo, 12s. 6d  
2 Cape Copper, £52. 100 Indian Phoenix, 30s. 30 Ruby (Old), 42s. 6d.  
35 Copiapo, £3 12s. 6d. 15 Richmond, £9 6s. 3d. 100 Rhodes Reef, 15s.  
50 Carn Brea. 100 Indian Glenrock, 23s. 6d.  
50 Colorado, 31s. 6d. 23s. 6d. 40 South Devon, 18s. 9d.  
50 Canada Copper, 21s. 100 Indian Trevelyan, 15s.  
150 Chile Gold, 12s. 9d. 150 Tankerville, 5s. 3d.  
40 Don Pedro, 6s. 200 Javali. 10 West Kitty.  
50 Devala Central, 20s 70 Kapanga, 16s. 45 W. Godolphin, 37s. 6d  
50 Devala Moyer, 22s. 15 Killifreth. 15 Wheel Grenville, £10 1/2.  
100 Devon Friendship, 5s. 3d. 100 La Plata, 42s. 6d. 75 West Devon Consols.  
20 Devon Cons., £2 1/2. 10 Mona. 75 New Quebrada, £4 1/2.  
75 Eberhardt, 8s. 9d. 25 Mysore Gold, 10s. 75 Wheel Crebor.  
60 East Blue Hills, 11s. 25 New Quebrada, £4 1/2.

**SPECIAL BUSINESS**, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

**IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.**—Shares in SOUND DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES (particularly TIN and COPPER) should be bought at present prices, as many of them are likely to have a considerable rise within the next few months.

Mr. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

**WHEEL GRENVILLE and WEST GODOLPHIN** shares are recommended for investment at present prices.

**WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER.**  
OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1867.

**MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,**  
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1861.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

**MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, ENTWISLE, AND CO.,**  
FINANCIALISTS,  
MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS,  
MINERAL ASSAYERS,  
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.

77, BLOOMSBURY, OXFORD STREET; AND 2, UPPER BROOK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Bankers: Manchester and Oldham Bank (Limited),  
Fell Mall, Manchester.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.**

**MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,**  
AUSTIN FRIARS,  
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

**MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S**  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS  
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,  
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST,  
No. 845, Vol. XVII., for SEPTEMBER month, is now ready,  
and will be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d

**MESSRS. PETER WATSON AND CO.,**  
15, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE,**  
DEALER IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
(FROM 76, OLD BROAD STREET)  
ESTABLISHED 1853.  
9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**STOCKS AND SHARES FOR SALE.**  
Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE can sell the following lots (or any smaller number of shares) to immediate applicants at prices annexed, free of commission.

Where prices are not inserted, the market price of the day will be taken, or offers may be made:—

10 Bratsberg Cop., £1 17s 80 Indian Consolidated, 7s. 6d.  
100 Callao Bis Gold, 8s. 14s. 6d.  
100 Chile Gold, 13s. 60 La Plata Lead, 2 1/2  
50 Canada Gold. 20 Leadhills, £3 8s. 9d.  
50 Canadian Copper. 50 Langford Silver.  
100 Devon Friend., 4s. 3d 30 Mounts Bay Copper  
130 Drakewall Tin and 10 New Killy Tin, £2 1/2  
Copper, 10s. 150 New West Caradon  
15 East Lovell Tin. Copper, 2s. 6d.  
20 East Rose Lead. 50 No. Herodfoot.  
80 E. Blue Hills Tin, 10s. 100 Nouveau Monde Gold  
20 Frontino Gold, £2 1/2 7s. 6d.  
50 Gawton Copper, 8s. 9 60 North Blue Hills, 3s. 6  
100 Herodfoot, 5s. 20 Old Shepherds Lead  
50 Indian Glenrock Gold 50 Organos, £2 1/2.  
23s. 100 Potosi Gold, 10s. 6d.  
50 Indian Trevelyan 30 Pioneer Copper and  
Gold, 14s. 6d. Lead, 10s.  
50 Indian Phoenix, 28s. 9 80 Parys Cop., 8s.

Many of the above shares can be sold for settlement by arrangement at the end of October account on payment of 20 per cent. deposit. Shares not found in the above list may be purchased on application.

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE** is a BUYER of shares in the following Mines:—

ALMADA. BRATSBERG. MOUNTS BAY.  
EAST ROSE. ORGANOS.  
INDIAN CONSOLIDATED. RICHMOND.  
LA PLATA. TANKERVILLE.  
WHEEL CREBOR.

**SELLERS must please state LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.**

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE** can transact business either as BUYER or SELLER

IN THE ABOVE AND IN ALL OTHER MINES, also in RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, AMERICAN RAILWAYS AND STOCKS, AND MISCELLANEOUS

SHARES, FREE OF COMMISSION AT CLOSEST POSSIBLE PRICES. CLIENTS

can frequently do business at BETTER PRICES than with any Broker in

London or the provinces.

**TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS** receive immediate attention. All shares cur-

rently dealt in, bought and sold, free of commission.

**SPECULATIVE ACCOUNTS OPENED ON RECEIPT OF COVER.**

PRICES of every description of STOCKS and SHARES are received con-

tinuously throughout the day by TELEGRAPH from the STOCK EXCHANGE.

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE'S OFFICES** are connected by TELEPHONE with the

Subscribers to the United Telephone Company, whereby INSTANTANEOUS

COMMUNICATION can be established in all parts of London. TELEPHONE

NUMBER, 1253.

**ALFRED E. COOKE, 9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.**

(Opposite the Stock Exchange, with which the offices are in DIRECT

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Has special business in the following for cash or settlement by arrangement:—

Almada, 11s. 3d. Gold Coast, 23s.  
Bratsberg, 35s. Gwanton, 8s. 9d. Prince of Wales, 7s. 6d.  
Chile Gold, 12s. 6d. Hoover Hill, 4s. 3d. Rhodes Reef, 13s. 6d.  
Consolidated, 4s. 9d. Indian Glenrock, 23s. Ruby, 45s.  
Consolidated Ind., 13s. 9 Kapanga, 16s. Sortridge, £9 1/2.  
Citters, £2 1/2. La Plata, 42s. So. East Wynaad, £4 13s.  
Callao Bis, 8s. Leadhills, £3 1/2. Soulack.  
Don Pedro, 5s. 3d. Last Chance, 9s. 6d. Tankerville, 5s. 3d.  
Devon Friendship, 4s. 3 Devon Consols, 19s. 6d. Van, £5 1/2.  
Devala Moyer, 22s. 6d. New Kitty, £2 1/2. West Crebor, 8s. 6d.  
Devala Central, 20s. Nouveau Monde, 8s. Wheel Crebor, £2 1/2.  
Eberhardt, 8s. 9d. Organos, £2 13s. 9d. Wynaad Persev., 21s.  
East Blue Hills, 9s. 6d. Parys Corporation, 8s. Yuba River.

**BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.**

**GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
32, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Recommends the purchase of shares in the

**EAST CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE, and WHEEL JANE TIN MINE.**

Full particulars on application.

**BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, London, E.C.**

**HORACE J. TAYLOR, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**BUYS and SELLS** every description of STOCKS and SHARES at the closest

market prices of the day, either by telegram or letter. All enquiries promptly

replied to.

**BANKERS: The CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON.**

**ABBOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,**  
9, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

**JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

Established Twenty-five Years.

**BANKERS: LONDON JOINT-STOCK, Princes-street.**

Mr. REYNOLDS transacts business in all descriptions of Mining Property at net

prices. He is in a position to obtain reliable information respecting mining

shares, and advises upon such information on the receipt of a fee of 21s. He

spares neither time nor expense in securing for his numerous correspondents

opportunities for obtaining the best investments. Fee allowed if business results.

Mr. REYNOLDS calls attention to the fact of his having persistently recom-

mended West Kitty shares ever since they stood at 20s. each, and that when

they stood at 10s. he cautioned holders, and gave his opinion that they would

reach £15 this year. Others say they will reach £20.

Mr. REYNOLDS, at the request of Correspondents, has resumed, with permission

of the Editor, his weekly notice in this issue of MINING JOURNAL, p. 1075.

**WEST KITTY MINE and TREVAUNANCE UNITED.**

Reports of these important meetings appear in the Journal of Aug. 5, pages

953 and 959, and should be read by all interested and by the public generally.

**NEW KITTY and TREVAUNANCE.**

Investors should strictly investigate the merits of these from reliable au-

thority, and act accordingly. New Kitty meeting is reported on page 1074.

**WHEEL COATES.**

Every shareholder should watch this concern as if its prosperity depended

upon his exertions. Highly important meeting reported in to-day's Journal on

page 1074.

**THE**

**"DIFFERENTIAL"**

**PUMPING ENGINE**

**(DAVEY'S PATENT).**

**FOR**

**DRAINING MINES, WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS, IRRIGATION,**

**SUPPLYING DOCKS, PUMPING SEWAGE, and GENERAL**

**PUMPING PURPOSES.**

**HATHORN, DAVEY, AND CO.,**

**LEEDS.**

HATHORN, DAVEY, and Co. have Patterns of "Differential" Engines of all

sizes, from 5 to 500-horse power, and have facilities for supplying very power

ful Engines and Pumps at a short notice.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS,**

**MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**

**5, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.**

**MR. ALFRED THOMAS,**

**MINING AGENT, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**

**10, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**WHEEL SISTERS.**—Wanted to Purchase, Shares herein. Sellers please state

lowest price and number for sale.

**SAFE DIVIDEND INVESTMENTS IN STOCKS AND SHARES**

**PAYING 4 TO 8 AND 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON OUTLAY.**

**SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.**

**THE SEPTEMBER EDITION (post free).**

**SHOULD BE CONSULTED BY INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS IN**

**STOCKS AND SHARES OF EVERY MARKETABLE DESCRIPTION.**

**HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**

**21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**ESTABLISHED 1852.**

**Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London, E.C.**

**THE CHEAPEST LEAD SHARES IN THE MARKET AT 5s. PER SHARE.**

**HERODFOOT SILVER LEAD MINE,**

**ST. KEYNE, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.**

**12,000 SHARES, 18s. PAID. PRICE 5s. TO 6s. PER SHARE.**

**H. GOULD SHARP** advises the purchase of HERODFOOT SHARES at present

low price as a capital speculation. They have an important improvement

in the 160 level north (see report). They have an immense extent of lead ore ground unworked in the north

part of the Mine for some 250 fathoms in length, and 65 fathoms in depth, ex-

cluding all other points of value.

Herodfoot has been one of the richest and best dividend-paying Mines in

Cornwall for silver-lead ore; it is still very productive, as sales of ore prove.

IN THE FORMER WORKING SHARES ROSE TO £23 EACH, AND

£80,000 WAS PAID IN DIVIDENDS ON AN OUTLAY OF £2700.

Shares can be obtained for a few shillings, and may rise 1000 to 3000 per cent.

**A SAFE DIVIDEND INVESTMENT.**

**PHENIX UNITED TIN MINES,**

**near LISKEARD CORNWALL.**

**12,000 SHARES, £8 PAID, PRICE £3 5s. TO £3 10s. PER SHARE.**

**H. GOULD SHARP** advises the purchase of PHENIX UNITED at £3 5s.

each, at which price they are paying 9 1/2 per cent. per annum. This has been

one of the richest and most profitable mines in Cornwall.

**£208,400 HAS BEEN PAID IN DIVIDENDS.**

The mine will work profitably for a generation to come. It has already worked

some 70 years, and given the above dividends. There is a great future for this

property. They have an immense extent of tin ground laid open and yet to be

laid open.

**THE BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY, ENGINES, &c. COST £70,000.**



# The Gold Amalgamating Company (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL £150,000, IN 150,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Divided into 112,500 Ordinary Shares entitled to a Preferential Dividend of 10 per cent., and 37,500 Deferred Shares, fully paid-up, to be allotted to the Vendors in part payment of the Purchase Money.

FIRST ISSUE OF 77,500 ORDINARY SHARES,

Payable 5s. on application, 10s. on allotment, and the balance as required, subject to two months' notice. In cases where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

## DIRECTORS.

FREDERIC W. BROWNE, Esq. (Messrs. Browne and Wingrove), 30, Wood Street, Cheapside, E.C.

BERNARD C. MOLLOY, Esq., M.P., Elm Court, Temple, E.C.

STEWART PIXLEY, Esq., (Messrs. Pixley and Abell), 27, Old Broad Street, E.C.

THOMAS KYNASTON WEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Henry Bath and Son), Gresham House, E.C.

\*THOMAS ALLISON READWIN, Esq., F.G.S., M.M.S., 8, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

\* This gentleman being interested with the vendors, will not join the board until after allotment.

## BANKERS.

LONDON—Messrs. MARTIN and CO., Lombard Street, E.C.

DUBLIN—BANK OF IRELAND.

## SOLICITORS.

Messrs. JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD, and ATKEY, 20, Austin Friars, E.C.

## BROKERS.

LONDON—Messrs. ROGER MORTIMER, BENTHAM, and HARRINGTON, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

DUBLIN—Messrs. WM. GEORGE DU BEDAT and SONS, 2 and 3, Foster Place.

## AUDITORS.

Messrs. CHANDLER and PIXLEY, 15, Coleman Street, E.C.

## SECRETARY (pro tem.)

R. S. ARCHBOLD, Esq.

## OFFICES.

DASHWOOD HOUSE, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

## PROSPECTUS.

The Company has for its objects the purchase and introduction into general use of an improved method of amalgamation (known as "The Readwin Process"), which is a secret mode of treating Quicksilver for amalgamation and an improved Apparatus (known as "The Britten-Readwin Pan"), patented at home and abroad as the "Ore Grinding and Amalgamating Machine," and also the purchase of The Greenwich Ore Reduction Works, situate at East Greenwich.

The results obtained by this process are:—I. The more economical treatment and perfect extraction of the amalgamable gold and silver from auriferous minerals, viz.:—

(a) From minerals containing free gold associated with arsenides, sulphides, tellurides, antimonides, &c.

(b) From low grade ores and tailings containing finely divided gold, float-gold, or both in quantities insufficient to pay for working by the ordinary methods.

II.—The economic concentration, after the extraction of the gold, of the metallic sulphides, &c., thus rendering them marketable, and more valuable.

III.—Safe-guarding the quicksilver and amalgamated-gold from theft.

In the first case (a), as is well known, the presence of arsenides, &c., frequently acts injuriously on the quicksilver, and causes it to sicken or flour so that much of the amalgamable gold passes away with the sickened or floured quicksilver, both being entirely lost. These derangements in many cases render the treatment of the ores wholly unprofitable; and, in other cases, even where profits are being realised, the returns are less than they ought to be in consequence of the great loss both of quicksilver and gold.

In case (b) this process applies in a special manner to low grade ores and tailings, of which there are enormous quantities in gold mining districts, and which are at present valueless.

The advantages of the process are—(1) That a comparatively small quantity of quicksilver is required; (2) that with ordinary care in operation the prepared quicksilver does not sicken or flour through the deleterious influence of arsenides, &c.; (3) that little or no quicksilver is lost; (4) that all the amalgamable gold is obtained.

The value of the grinding and amalgamating machinery consists in its simplicity, cheapness, portability, durability, easiness of erection, and non-liability to get out of order; also in the extreme fineness of the grinding, and the spiral mode of trituration, which compels the float-gold and other finely divided gold to enter into a created vortex of water and to descend rapidly into active contact with the prepared quicksilver, by which it is quickly caught and saved, leaving the finely-ground mineral residues to pass away readily for concentration into a marketable condition.

The machines are designed with automatic feeders, and require only unskilled labour, whilst the amalgamating boxes are made inaccessible to all but the authorised Superintendent.

The peculiar action of the secret preparation in conjunction with the patented apparatus has been open to the inspection and criticism of the public for several months, and samples of auriferous ores from nearly all parts of the world have been submitted to the process with

unvarying success as to the non-derangement of the prepared quicksilver used in the operations.

Of the many trials made at the works at East Greenwich may be mentioned ores from various parts of India, Australia, Ceylon, the Brazils, Chili, the Equador, the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Spain, Portugal, North Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, Scotland, and Ireland.

The secret mode of preparing the quicksilver (which is in the possession of Mr. Readwin alone) will be entrusted by him to Trustees, two of the Directors of the Company (other than Mr. Readwin), who will personally manufacture and test it by actual trial. Upon their report the Board of Directors will decide definitely whether to complete the purchase.

All money subscribed will remain deposited with the Company's Bankers until the Directors are satisfied as to all points connected with the secret. Should they not be so satisfied, no allotment will be made, and the money will be returned to the subscribers in full.

After the completion of the purchase the secret preparation will be manufactured by the Trustees only at Messrs. Browne and Wingrove's Works, 30, Wood Street, Cheapside, where every provision for secrecy at present exists.

The directors are of opinion that profits will accrue from the applicability of this process to all ores containing amalgamable gold. The advantages it possesses over other methods arise from the following, viz.—Increased quantity of gold extracted, decreased quantity of quicksilver used, minimum loss of quicksilver, economic treatment of low grade ores for gold, concentration of the valuable metallic sulphides into a marketable condition, and the general economy of the whole operation.

It is proposed to deal with mine owners by way of license, royalties or otherwise, so that this company may participate in the value of the increase of gold obtained, and in rendering valuable many mines that are not now workable at a profit.

The purchase money has been fixed at the sum of £62,500, of which £25,000 will be paid in cash, and the remainder—£37,500, in fully paid-up deferred shares in the company, such deferred shares receiving no dividend until the ordinary shares of the company have in each year received a dividend at the rate of £10 per centum per annum.

The directors have not thought it necessary to have a valuation made of the premises where the experimental works have been carried on at Greenwich, so that the purchase money for the whole has been agreed at the lump sum above mentioned without separation into detailed items.

The enclosed reports of Mr. Lloyd Wise, M.I.M.E., the well-known patent expert and Mr. Edward Field, M.I.C.E., testify to the value of the patent.

The only agreement entered into by the company is dated the 28th day of August, 1882, and made between Edmund Thomas Bruff of the first part, Thomas Allison Readwin and Alexander Hathorn of the second part, Frederic William Browne and Bernard Charles Molloy of the third part, and the company of the fourth part. The

parties of the first and second parts are the vendors, and Edmund Thomas Bruff, who is the promoter of the company, undertakes to defray all the preliminary expenses of the company up to the first allotment of shares. Copies of this agreement, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and also of three agreements entered into by Messrs. Readwin and Hathorn with the Merioneth Mining Agency Company (Limited), under which they contracted to supply the said company with "mercury" treated by the "Readwin Process" as therein mentioned, which agreements will be adopted by this company, can be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Applications for shares must be made in the enclosed form, accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per share, and remitted to the bankers of the company, or to the secretary at the offices of the company, where prospectus and forms of application can be obtained.

R. S. ARCHBOLD,  
Secretary.

London, 28th August, 1882.

7, Whitehall-place, London, S.W., 5th August, 1882.

## READWIN'S PATENT.

No. 3653, dated 22nd August, 1881.

This patent relates to an improved ore grinding and amalgamating machine of the kind wherein, by an arm carried round by a vertical spindle suitably driven, a pestle is caused to rotate about its own axis, and to roll obliquely on the inner surface of a circular pan.

The invention is designed to obviate or mitigate defects in machines of the kind as before usually constructed, and comprises features which I believe to be novel, and of considerable practical value in such a machine.

W. LLOYD WISE,  
Assoc. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. M.E., M. Iron and Steel Inst. Assoc. I.N.A.

## REPORT ON READWIN'S ENGLISH PATENT.

No. 3653, dated 22nd August, 1881, for Improvements in Ore Grinding and Amalgamating Machinery.

I have examined specification of patents relating to ore crushing and amalgamating machinery, about 200 in number, as far back as the year 1868 inclusive, and have found nothing whatever in my opinion to interfere with the validity of Readwin's patent.

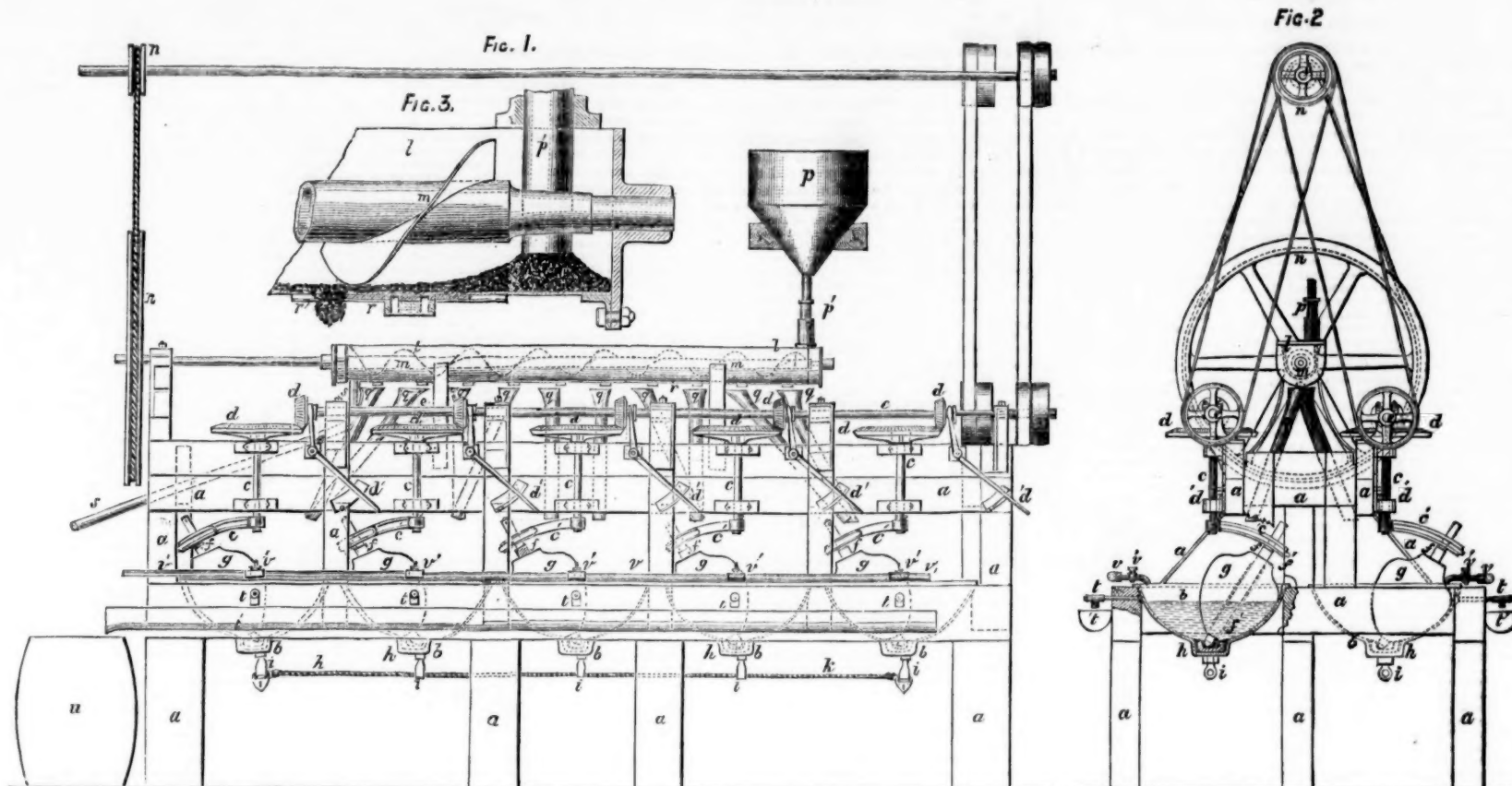
I have also examined his specifications and drawings, and consider that a substantial, commercial, and patentable improvement has been effected in the original Britten machine, which machine, without such improvements would be comparatively useless.

I am further of opinion that the said letters patent granted to Mr. T. A. Readwin are valid, and I may add that I consider that the granting of the American patent goes far to justify this belief, inasmuch as the American law requires searching investigation as to novelty before a patent is granted.

EDWARD FIELD, Assoc. Member I.C.E.  
Chandos-chambers, Adelphi, W.C., 26th July, 1882.



## AURIFEROUS ORES AND THEIR ECONOMIC TREATMENT.



## AURIFEROUS ORES AND THEIR ECONOMIC TREATMENT.

The extraction of gold from its ores has only ranked as a commercial industry for a little over a quarter of a century, yet the progress made, both in the extraction of the precious metal and in the mining of the ore, has been so rapid that, judging from external appearances, one would be disposed to class it amongst the businesses carried on from time immemorial. The treatment of gold ores as long carried on in the old colonial dependencies of Spain in South America was so unquestionably slow as to bear no comparison with the processes which have since become common on the Pacific slope of the United States, and it may safely be said many millions of tons of auriferous material which has been made to yield large profits in the Western States would have been condemned as worthless or intractable in Brazil or other countries of South America. But that perfection has been reached is not pretended, and just as 30 years ago, the treatment of gold associated with sulphides was declared to be incapable of yielding profits, whilst at the present time that very class of ore now yields most of the wealth of the gold districts, so the now disputed occurrence of salts of gold in Nature may be verified in such a manner as to prove immensely profitable to those earliest in the field of investigation on the commercial scale. It will readily be acknowledged upon glancing at a list of the now recognised metals—sodium, aluminium, magnesium being worthy of mention as being familiar to all—that many of them were either absolutely unknown at the beginning of the century, or so extremely rare that only a few of the most celebrated chemists had ever had the satisfaction of seeing them, yet at the present time they are of considerable industrial importance. Even 30 years ago sodium, which now plays a prominent part in obtaining other previously rare metals, was looked at with amazement if a lump the size of a walnut was exhibited, and the production of aluminium and magnesium on the commercial scale was still more recent.

The occurrence of the salts of gold in Nature has been confidently declared by the few for a longer period than aluminium and magnesium have been in the market, and perhaps the best demonstration of the opinion being justified is the fact that mineral ascertained to contain little, if any, free gold extractable by any previously known process has in the hands of Mr. T. A. Readwin been made to yield up the precious metal in quantities which leave a handsome profit upon the treatment. This being so it really matters little what may be the scientific views entertained upon the subject; if ore previously unworkable be made to yield a good return upon the money expended in mining and treating it capitalists will be quite contented to leave scientists to think what they please. Already Mr. Readwin has confirmed the excellent results he has been obtaining at Glasdir by treating any auriferous ore sent to him for testing, so that there is now general confidence that full reliance may be placed upon his process, and that many of the gold mining concerns in India and elsewhere which have been struggling on unsatisfactorily for the shareholders have now the prospect of dividends before them. In connection with the process Mr. Readwin has just patented the machinery of which the above is an illustration, and in the final specification just lodged it is explained that the invention has reference to that kind of machine used for grinding ore and amalgamating gold or silver with mercury, wherein by an arm carried round by a vertical spindle suitably driven a pestle is caused to rotate about its own axis, and to roll obliquely on the inner surface of a circular pan, whose half vertical section is of a form resembling that (as seen in corresponding section) of the rounded surface of the pestle.

In machines of this kind as heretofore usually constructed considerable wear takes place in the bearings of the vertical spindle (to which neither oil nor grease can safely be applied), also in the pestle axis, also in the mercury cup at the bottom of the pan; moreover, considerable loss of time arises owing to the irregularity due to hand feeding, and there is no efficient provision against unauthorised withdrawal of the contents of the pan. Now, according to this invention to obviate or mitigate these defects, the bearings of the vertical spindle are formed of hard wood or asbestos, and water is used as a lubricant. The pestle axis (heretofore usually made in one piece with or cast in the pestle body) is made of hardened steel or phosphor bronze, and removable from the pestle body, and is fixed therein in such a manner that it can be shifted lengthwise or renewed at pleasure. The pan is recessed at the bottom, and a square tapered hardened steel or phosphor bronze cup is placed in the recess to receive the lower end of the pestle axis, which works therein. A long trough is provided to supply the entire set of pans; in this trough a screw is caused to revolve, so as to gradually propel any material placed in it from one end of the trough towards the other. For each pan there is an aperture through which as the material travels along the trough some of it falls and is conducted to the pans, the quantity supplied to the pans being regulated by suitable means. According to one arrangement for this purpose each of the apertures in the trough is provided with a chamber of specific gravity, having inlet and outlet doors or valves, which are opened and shut at regular intervals by

screws or gearing operated by the driving shaft placed over the machines.

Another arrangement to produce the same effect consists of (for each pan) a boss on the screw shaft, carrying a cup or cups, which shall dip into the material, and discharge the required quantity into a shoot in a specified time (the apertures in the bottom of the trough being in this case dispensed with). According to the arrangement which he considers most advantageous he forms outlets at the bottom of the trough with adjustable shutters, which may be regulated so as to allow the required quantity of ore to pass through in a given time. The bottom of each pan is provided with an eyed tap screw, a wire or bar (which may be composed of wires stranded together) is put through the eye of each tap screw in a series, and is secured by means of a lock and key. In the above diagram Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a grinding and amalgamating machine, embodying his invention, and comprising a set of 10 amalgamating pans fitted, with gyrating pestles. Fig. 2 is an end elevation, partly in section of the right-hand or driving end of the machine. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional elevation of a portion of the feeding trough: *a* is the framing of the machine which supports the pans, *b*, of which 10 are here shown by way of example, and as being a convenient number, but more or less may obviously be employed: *c* are vertical shafts driven by gearing, *d*, from the driving shaft, *e*, the gearing, *d*, being disconnected when required by shifting the pinion out of gear along the shaft, *e*, by means of the levers, *d'*. These shafts, *c*, carry each a hooked arm, *c'*, in which freely rests the axis or spindle, *f*, of the pestle, *g*, so as to carry the pestle round, at the same time allowing it to rotate about its axis, the half vertical section of the pan approaching approximately the rounded surface of the pestle, as shown in section in Fig. 2. The bearings of the vertical shafts, *c*, are formed of hard wood, prepared asbestos, or other material which will wear well when lubricated with water. The lubricant is supplied to the bearings through holes formed in the bosses of the large gear wheels, *d*. The pestle axis, *f*, which is made of hardened steel or phosphor bronze, is fitted to the pestle body, so as to be easily removable therefrom, by means of keys, *f'*, as shown in Fig. 2 (or the spindle may be screwed into the body and secured by a check nut, or the spindle may be fixed by set screws passing through the top end of the pestle body), and so that the pestle body can be shifted lengthwise of it at pleasure. The bottom of each pan is recessed so as to receive a hardened steel or phosphor bronze cup, *h*, in which works the lower end of the pestle's axis, and which holds the mercury for amalgamating the gold, silver, or other metal to be extracted as it is reduced or separated from the ore: *i* are eyed tap-screws screwed into the bottoms of the pans to allow when unscrewed of the mercury or amalgam being run off from the said cups, through which a corresponding hole is bored and tapped to permit of easy removal by a ring bolt. A wire or bar, *k*, which may be composed of wires stranded together, is passed through the eyes of the screws, *i*, and secured thereto by lock and key, so as to prevent the unauthorised withdrawal of the contents of any of the pans: *l* is a trough carried above the pans, and having a screw-bladed shaft, *m*, which revolves therein by means of the wheels, *n*, driven from the shaft, *e*, which screw feeds the crushed ore fed from the hopper, *p*, to each of the pans by means of shoots or spouts, *q*. The regulating tube, *p'*, is capable of being shifted up or down so as to regulate the supply of crushed ore to the trough, *l*: *r* are sliding shutters (shown in section at Fig. 3) fitted to the bottom of the trough, which doors regulate the openings, *r*, so as to allow the requisite quantity of ore to pass through in a given time: *s* is an overflow pipe, which carries off the superfluous ore as it collects at the further end of the trough, from whence it is returned to the feeding hopper, *p*: *t* are overflow pipes to permit the surplus water, together with the baser metals and gangue in a finely divided condition, to escape from the pans by the troughs, *t'*, to receivers, *u*. Two or more outlets may be applied to each pan when required at different levels: *v* are pipes running the length of the pans, provided with cocks, *v'*, for supplying water to the said pans.

In operating the machine the cups, *h*, are filled with mercury (for treating ores containing ingredients injurious to ordinary mercury he uses specially prepared mercury), water is then run into the pans through the cocks *v'* up to the level of the outlet *t*. The pestles are then set in motion by throwing the bevil wheels, *d*, into gear, forcing the pestles to revolve in the pans by means of the arms *c'*. The hopper *p* being filled with ore crushed to the required size, the ore falls into the trough, *l*, at such a rate as may be allowed by the adjustment of the shutters of the shoot, *p'*. The screw, *m*, being set in motion carries the ore along the trough, and causes it to pass in a uniform layer over the adjustable apertures, *r*, the screw being so connected with the shaft that it shall revolve at a proportionate rate with the pestles supplying the necessary quantity of ore per minute to each of the pans. The ore, it will be observed, will thus be supplied gradually and in the proper quantities to the pans, and by the crushing and grinding action of the pestles on the pans it will be reduced to a finely divided condition, in which state it is presented to the mercury in the cups, *h*. The mercury catches the amalgamable portion of the precious metal contained in the pulverised ore, and

thus forms the required amalgam. During the process the water, together with the baser metals and gangue, is continually flowing through the overflow pipes, *t*. When it is required to withdraw the mercury or amalgam the wire rope or rod, *k*, is withdrawn from the eyes of the tap screws, and the mercury and amalgam run off as required.

The extent to which an invention for treating ores such as Mr. Readwin proposes to deal with can be applied can scarcely be estimated, as the difficulty would be to find those who having poor or refractory gold ores to treat would not avail themselves of it. Mr. Readwin has already been very successful in his Welsh experience, and seems likely to have a good opportunity of testing the invention in India, but it is probable that the greatest results will be obtained in Ireland, as it is confidently believed that it will now be practicable to open up the Wicklow gold field, which is acknowledged to contain great wealth, and to be capable of yielding large profits when thoroughly developed. Mr. Readwin has been long engaged upon the subject, and now that he has perfected the process it is cordially to be hoped that he will attain the success he so well deserves.

## FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

There is no change to report in the general condition of the French iron trade. Extreme activity prevails, but the quotation for bars has not been carried beyond 87 per ton. M. Peslin, reporting upon the production of the ironworks of the department of the Nord in 1881, states that they produced during the year 239,419 tons of pig, 217,531 tons of merchants' iron, 19,263 tons of rails, 62,257 tons of special iron, 23,677 tons of plates, and 47,781 tons of Bessemer steel. The production of rails and merchants' iron appears to have decreased last year, but in other respects 1881 was a progressive period in the metallurgical industry of the Nord. The demand for industrial coal in Germany continues considerable. All descriptions of combustible are for the rest in much request. Coke especially is in such great demand that efforts are being made to still further increase the production. Important deliveries are being made, especially from the Sarrebruck district, to Alsace. The imports of coal into Germany in the first half of 1882 amounted to 914,044 tons, as compared with 791,480 tons in the first half of 1881, showing an increase of 123,564 tons, or about 16 per cent. this year. The coal imported into Germany comes principally from England, 520,970 tons having been received from Great Britain in the first half of this year.

The Belgian iron trade maintains a good tone without; at the same time, much change in quotations. Pig has benefited from the fact that the stock in the Charleroi district has almost disappeared. The strength of the market for pig will exercise, no doubt, some influence upon the market for iron, although scarcely any actual change is at present reported. Belgian ironmasters are generally well employed; some of them have, indeed, their production engaged for a year in advance, while several others have six months' orders on their books. Almost all the rolling-mills have work assured for three or four months in advance. Firmness, is of course, the natural result of so favourable a situation, although the activity prevailing is scarcely sufficient to induce ironmasters to attempt a rapid advance in rates. Belgian casting pig has been quoted during the last few days at 34 per ton, while refining pig has made 24 10s. per ton. No. 2 iron has brought 57 16s. per ton. Iron for construction purposes has been in some demand. Girders have made 57 16s. to 61 per ton. Plates have supported a quotation of 71 12s. per ton, boiler plates have made 87 8s. per ton. The German iron trade remains firm. Pig has been in good demand upon the German markets, and iron has also been actively sought after. Some advance in rates has been accepted without discussion, and a further rise is talked of. The German steelworks are still well employed, and the same may be said of the mechanical construction establishments.

The Belgian coal trade is considered to have further improved. Orders are numerous; so numerous, indeed, that several collieries have been obliged to refuse proposals made to them. A great many firms appear anxious to lay in supplies, so as to protect themselves against any possible eventualities, and the result is an exceptional abundance of orders. A general advance in quotations is expected in the autumn, and should the winter prove a little rigorous exaggerated rates may then prevail. In the Couchant du Mons the situation is extremely favourable. So far from stocks having been reformed in June, July, and August, they have, on the contrary, rather diminished. An advance in rates has been admitted without much difficulty. English coal has risen 2s. per ton upon the Belgian markets; and the French, who had timidly confined themselves to an advance of 5d. per ton, have just carried the enhancement in quotations to 1s. 8d. per ton. From September 1 the Belgian Department of Public Works will bring into operation a special tariff for the conveyance of coal, coke, and briquettes between Belgium and the stations of the North-East Swiss Railway. M. Peslin has just published a report on the coal production of the French department of the Nord in 1881. The results attained appear to have been rather less satisfactory than those witnessed in 1880, the production



of last year having declined to 3,671,702 tons, as compared with 3,701,589 tons in 1880. In 1879, however, the production did not exceed 3,273,513 tons.

### Meetings of Public Companies.

#### KIRK MICHAEL MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gracechurch-street, yesterday.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON in the chair.

Mr. C. B. PARRY (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting, and the balance-sheet was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, this meeting would have been called earlier than this, but in February last the lead ground not having turned out equal to expectation, and the price of lead falling too low to pay for its extraction, the directors had the mine specially inspected. Certain works were then recommended to be done, and it was hoped ere this that some good results would have followed, but the work had not been completed, and without funds it cannot be carried on. It will be remembered that down to the shallow level the mine sold ore for 287s. 11s. 1d., from a course of ore 50 fms. long, and that before the present company was formed the shaft had been sunk 10 fathoms deeper, and all the necessary machinery for working the mine erected. In the bottom of the shaft the lode was then valued by Capt. Rowe at 1 to 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom, and the mine to all appearance, he said, was on the eve of making profits. The calculations of the late manager was that the lode would be more productive in the lower level, but if only worth 1 ton per fathom he might estimate for 50 fathoms long and 15 fathoms deep 750 tons of ore. Capt. Rowe also thought that at the junction of two lodes (similar to what took place at Foxdale a few years ago, and which resulted in such enormous profits) great results would also follow at Kirk Michael in about 12 months. These considerations, and believing that profitable returns would be at once made, induced the directors to limit the issue of shares, and keep 2000 in reserve. And such was their own faith in the reports and prospects that they, with manager and secretary, have carried on and still hold nearly 16,000 shares out of 15,000. Capt. Rowe himself holds 2945, and is here to-day to explain to you how it is that the mine thus far has disappointed expectations. He informs the directors that the fall in lead from 13s. 7d. to 10s. 6d. price, to 8s. and 9s. per ton, rendered it impossible to return it except at a loss, and that between the 20 fathom level and the 30 fm. level the ore ground still untouched and available if the price rises. The accounts will show that only 80 tons have been sold, realising 5612. 19s. 9d., and that the balance is 1291. 17s. 6d. It is necessary, therefore, to decide to-day how funds shall be raised to carry on the work; and one plan has been proposed to the directors which seems feasible enough—that is to issue 400 debentures of 5s. each—11, down, 11, at two months, 11, at three months, and 21, at four months, with a preference of 10 per cent., and each holder of a 5s. debenture to have the option for 12 months of claiming five of the unissued shares at 10s. each 1s. paid. Capt. Rowe estimates the lead ore opened in the mine at present at 300 to 400 tons, taking the ground at ½ a ton per fathom only. This, should lead rise to 10s., would work at a profit. To reach the junction of the great slide, where such grand results are anticipated by Capt. Rowe, will take 10 fms. more sinking, as the slide somewhat changed its underlay. In conclusion, the Chairman said, that if the proposed plan is carried out, every man who took 5s. of debentures would have the option, within 12 months, of claiming five unissued shares at 10s. per share discount. Should lead rise in price, the company could return one and pay its way at once. There was a valuable part of the lode in another part of the set, which could be got by driving an adit, but he should recommend that, for the present, they should limit their operations to sinking the shaft until they came to the junction. The grand point was to get down to the junction, and if 10 fms. sinking would do it, it would not cost much, and there they would get good ore.

Mr. ROWE said there were two points, the sinking of the shaft, and the other point to which the Chairman had referred.

Mr. PARRY: Could they not both be carried on together?—Capt. ROWE said it was entirely a matter of expense, and a question for the directors and shareholders to decide.

Mr. ORLANDO WEBB asked Capt. Rowe why he expected to meet with something good at the point indicated?—Capt. ROWE said on account of the depth. They expected to meet with the junction of the slide with the lode at the 30 fathom level. There was a large conglomerate rock, and there was lead running through it in a fragmentary way. It was all mineral-bearing ground.

The CHAIRMAN said that in 1845 at the Foxdale Mine Capt. Rowe reported they had a lode going down north only about ½ ton per fathom, but as they went down and a slide similar to that in the Kirk Michael formed a junction with the lode, they had a deposit of ore which gave 300,000l., and Capt. Rowe, who inspected Foxdale at that time, believed that some such great result would take place in this mine also, and there in the 10 fathoms they would touch it.

Mr. ORLANDO WEBB said he was in the original mine, and he heard that Mr. Warrington Smyth had stated that the mine bore the character of the Foxdale. He wrote to Mr. Warrington Smyth to enquire if such was his opinion, and Mr. Warrington Smyth wrote to say that he should not think—because of his position as a Government Inspector—of giving any opinion on any mine in which Government was concerned; but he made the remark not with respect to what he saw below, but with respect to what he saw on the surface, that the general character of the ground put him very much in mind of the Foxdale, or words to that effect.

Capt. ROWE said he fully endorsed that opinion—that the general character of the outline of the surface was very much like the Foxdale.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the report and accounts be received and adopted.—Mr. ORLANDO WEBB seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The report of Capt. Rowe, which it was decided to take as read, was as follows:—

Aug. 29.—I beg to submit for the meeting of shareholders, on Friday, the following report on the operations and results of the mine since Nov., 1880. When this company came into possession, the principal shaft had just been sunk to the 20 fm. level on the course of the lode, which in sinking was worth from 1 ton to 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom, with strongly favourable signs of further improvement as the mine would proceed in depth. At the 20 fm. level, after sinking a new lift of pumps, and cutting level, we started to drive out levels north and south on the course of the lode, in the former direction (north) the level is driven 35 fms. altogether, 25 of this from the shaft was regularly in ore, the ground being worth on an average about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; southwards on lode we drove 33 fms., 15 of which from shaft was in ore, worth also about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. During the driving of these levels we resumed the sinking of the shaft, and have carried it down to the 30 fm. level, and driven north and south 13 fms. The lode in this sinking has disappointed us; instead of holding its own, and increasing in value, it fell off in size and produce, especially during the latter part of the sinking. It was my opinion, and of others as well, that the opposite would have been the result, and that the lode would have widened and improved in productiveness as we approached in depth, the large east and west course dipping towards it; this falling off may only be temporary, but I state the facts as they now are, and according to the last dip of the east and west lode, we should require to sink 15 fms. deeper to reach the junction, but having sunk the shaft off in the lode, the sinking was suspended, and operations kept to driving the 20 fm. level north and south, especially in the latter direction, with a view of finding the lode on the other side or south of the slide, and running into a very high mountain. I may state this was a primary object of former workers, who spent much time and money over the search, it being the opinion of all mining men, that if the lode could be found in this mountain, it could scarcely fail to be a prize. The barrier that has cut off the lode is altogether 27 fms. thick, the slide 7 fms. wide, and the conglomerate with a run of conglomerate rock 20 fms. wide; and this conglomerate is interspersed with lead and blende throughout. It is this that causes the general belief that the lode, when found, adjoining it on the mountain side would be a highly productive one. As none of the drivings below ground by either the former workers or ourselves have been carried far enough through this cross barrier of slide and conglomerate rock, I decided about two months ago to make a surface search on the mountain side south, and quite clear of the disturbing courses referred to, and have discovered the lode in five different pits, very regular and varying from 2ft. to 4 ft. wide, and for a length altogether of 73 fms. The size and character of the lode are such as to give the most sanguine expectations that the permanent and producing mine lies under this ground, and to obtain it the 20 fm. level should be driven south through the conglomerate rock under the cotean pits with the utmost speed. The distance is about 75 fms. to the first pit, and the cover would be over 70 fms. from surface and rapidly increasing, as it would be extended farther south till it would reach a height of fully 100 fms., so that without further sinking, a mine of considerable duration may yet, and soon, be laid open. Turning to the operations hitherto carried on, they have produced about 65 tons of lead, but owing to the low market value of that metal, we desisted from stopping the ground; should lead, however, get to its normal and former value, all the ground between the 20 and 30 fm. levels will pay to work, and a considerable quantity south above the 20 fm. level also. We have a complete equipment of machinery on the mine, all in good working order, and sufficient to realise any discovery that might be made.—R. ROWE.

On the motion of Capt. ROWE, seconded by Mr. LATREILLE, Mr. J. Y. Watson was re-elected a director.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LATREILLE, Mr. Orlando Webb was re-elected a director.

On the motion of Mr. ORLANDO WEBB, seconded by Capt. ROWE, Mr. Robert Spence was re-elected a director.

On the motion of Mr. ORLANDO WEBB, seconded by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. James Thorne was re-elected a director.

On the motion of Mr. LATREILLE, seconded by a SHAREHOLDER, the auditor, Mr. Edward Ashmead, F.C.A., was re-appointed.

A conversation then ensued with regard to the desirability of raising money on debentures.

Capt. ROWE, referring to the "pinch" in the lode, said he had seen in Great Laxey the lode pinch after it had in Kirk Michael, and then a short distance deeper down open up to 2000, or 3000, per fm. He would take a proportion of the shares, and had no doubt other shareholders in the Isle of Man would do the same.

Mr. LATREILLE asked what they were spending at the present time?—The CHAIRMAN said at present they were spending nothing at all. The directors had stopped everything till this plan of raising money had been decided upon, so as not to get into debt.

Capt. ROWE, in reply to Mr. ORLANDO WEBB, said the cost of sinking the shaft 10 fathoms further would be, with incidental expenses, about 3000.

11. in three months and 21. in four months; such debentures to bear preference interest of 10 per cent.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

#### MID-DEVON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices, Finsbury-pavement, on Wednesday.

Mr. THOMAS NICOLLS ROBERTS was voted to the chair.

Mr. W. H. RICHARDS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the report having been circulated should be taken as read.

Mr. JAMES WILSON, however, asked that the report should be read. The CHAIRMAN then read the report, and formally moved its adoption, stating that he would be very happy to answer any questions which might be put.—Mr. JOHN GOULD seconded the motion.

Mr. WILSON entirely agreed with the latter part of the report and the way in which it was proposed to carry on the undertaking, because it was what he had advocated all along. The reports of Capt. Skewis and Mr. Loam were only a repetition of the reports they had had for many years, all proving the value of the mine. If the upper levels were worked properly they certainly stood a good chance of success. He did not, however, agree with the suggestion that those who took the preference shares should rank equally with the ordinary shareholders in regard to any profits made over and above the 10 per cent. on the preference shares. Mr. Wilson dissented from the statement in the report that the mine had never had a fair chance of success, and proceeded at length to comment on the earlier paragraphs of the report, having reference to the loss of books by the late secretary of the company, and said that much of what was stated there was not true.

This led to a long discussion, in the course of which the CHAIRMAN maintained the accuracy of the statements in the report, and, in reply to a question, said that the debenture interest would be paid out of the money raised by the issue of the preference shares. If this were not done the mine could be seized by the debenture holders. This would, he considered, be a perfectly legitimate purpose to which to apply a portion of the money which would be raised. He was willing to take 2250 of the preference shares by degrees, and he entertained no doubt that the money required would be readily forthcoming.

Mr. WILSON proposed an amendment to the effect that clauses 2 to 7 inclusive should be expunged from the report.—Mr. EDGAR WILSON seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put, and five voted for it and an equal number against it. The Chairman thereupon gave his casting vote against the amendment, and it was declared to be lost.

Mr. OLIVER moved the omission from the report of the following clause:—"The directors wish the shareholders to clearly understand that the money will be applied to the legitimate purpose of mining, and will not be wasted in high rents, high salaries, and extravagant travelling expenses, but will be faithfully applied to the purpose for which it was sought to be raised."

Mr. E. S. WILSON seconded this amendment, which was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, and the original motion was then put and carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

A special meeting was then held, and the notice convening the meeting was read by the SECRETARY.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. GOULD, the following resolution was passed:—"That the committee which was appointed on June 23, 1881, with power to negotiate the sale of the mine and effects of the company be, and is hereby, dissolved."

The CHAIRMAN then proposed—"That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to increase the nominal capital of the company from 15,000l. to 21,000l., by the issue of 6000 10 per cent. preference shares of 1l. each;—and in doing so he wished to show the reason the directors had for asking for this increase of capital and he had drawn up a short statement showing what the requirements would be to put out the proper working of the mine."

First, as to the fixed charges at the mine and in London, the debenture interest would absorb 3000l.; the rents in London and at the mine 1500l.; and the captain's salary 1000l. The other fixed charges were put down roughly at 1900l., making an annual amount of 2500l. The rock-drills and all the appliances necessary to work them were put down at 1000l., the driving of the 50 and 62 fm. levels 5000l., and the sinking 8000l. The repairs and alterations to the 60-ft. wheel, which Mr. Loam declared to be absolutely necessary to keep the mine in good working order, would cost 2000l.; the 35-ft. wheel, recommended by Mr. Loam, would cost 12000l. Then the indebtedness of the company would be about 12000l., making 55500l. They would have money enough to provide the rock-drills, and to provide for the driving, so as to test the accuracy of Capt. Skewis's report with reference to the 50 and 62. The 50 would be proved before the end of this year, and he understood that the 62 would be driven before the end of March. It was to the advantage of the ordinary shareholders to take up these shares, because if they did not outsiders would come in and take them up. He was the largest shareholder, and he intended to take up his proportion of the preference shares. Mr. W. HALL seconded the motion, which was carried after a short conversation, in the course of which Mr. REEVE raised a technical objection to the resolution. The meeting then closed.

#### CLEVELAND EXTENSION MINERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at St. Michael's Hall, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Monday.

Mr. JAMES GOODSON (the Chairman of the company) presiding.

Mr. DOUGLAS A. OSLOW (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed. The directors' report was also read by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, although there is not much to communicate to you, still it is a necessary duty that we have to perform—to call you together for the purpose of enabling you to ask any questions, and I hope we shall be in a position to satisfy you as to the condition of affairs. You are aware that it was intended that this line, if possible, should have been commenced before this period, but as you know in small things coming into existence, there is a great deal of difficulty in bringing them to maturity. That difficulty has been experienced in this case, but I am happy to say that through the exertions of the persons connected with the company we have overcome these difficulties, and I am happy to add that the line is now in progress. Mr. Waddell, the contractor, is on the ground, and on Aug. 1 he commenced the work, and, as you are well acquainted with him, you no doubt know that he has great capabilities, and that if he undertakes a job he soon carries it to completion without any of those mishaps which happens on these occasions sometimes. We have made excellent progress. We have a very able engineer, and I think with both these parties your interests will be well attended to. Mr. Waddell has not made much progress as yet, but it will be satisfactory for you to know that he has his troops ready, and the machinery and appliances on the ground. He has a substantial body of men to commence the work vigorously very shortly. Indeed, he has made a substantial beginning, which if any of you gentlemen should happen to visit that part of the country you would have great pleasure in witnessing. Our solicitor within the last few days has had occasion to visit the North of England, and he took occasion to go over to Saltburn to see the territory with which we are connected, and I am happy to say that he gives a most favourable account of what he saw there. The general body of landowners has given us a tolerably fair reception, in the shape of taking shares for their land, and also for not requiring an outrageous price for the purchase of it. Of course, in some few instances rather exorbitant figures are required, but it happens in that way in all cases. You will always find one or two holding out for an extreme amount; but I think, gentlemen, you will have every cause to be satisfied when our next half-yearly meeting takes place that the line is making due progress, and that your interests are being well attended to. I do not know that I have anything further to say, but, by way of inviting discussion, I shall move that the report with the accounts annexed be received and adopted, and then the board will have very great pleasure in listening to any remarks which may be made, and we shall do our best to give satisfactory answers to any questions which may be asked.

Mr. J. C. WAKEFIELD, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts, said he felt very pleased that they had a contractor whom he had known for so long, and who was second to none in the kingdom for doing the work he undertakes thoroughly and well. He believed that in every undertaking in which Mr. Waddell had been engaged he had given satisfaction both to the directors and shareholders. He regretted that they had not been in a position to open the line, as the ironstone trade was improving, and the demand for Middlesbrough iron was enormous, while stocks were being reduced, and prices showed an upward tendency.

The motion was put and carried unanimously without any discussion.

Mr. MADISON, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, said he knew the district through which the line passed thoroughly well, and he was quite confident that Mr. Waddell would do his share of the work in a most able manner. He believed also that when the line was completed the shareholders would receive all the benefit from it which they anticipated.

Mr. KENSINGTON seconded the motion, which was carried.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment on behalf of his colleagues and himself, and said the directors would continue to give their best attention to the interests of the shareholders. He also expressed his regret that Mr. Chappell, one of the directors, had, owing to severe illness, felt it right to resign his seat. Mr. Chappell had a very large interest in the company, and he hoped that upon his restoration to health he would again join the board. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then closed.

PERRAN SILVER-LEAD MINES.—A further improvement is reported in the lode in Phenix shaft, which is now worth fully 3 tons of rich silver-lead per fathom; shaft down 69 fms., and quite clear of the great mass of gossan. Eclipse rock-drills have arrived, supplied by Hathorn and Co., of Charing-cross, and air-compressors will be sent forward after being exhibited at Falmouth next week. The extra capital required has been freely taken up by the shareholders. The shares are expected to command a high premium, being under 12,000 in number.

We understand that Mr. Edgar P. Rathbone, of the firm of Bainbridge, Seymour, and Rathbone, who has recently reported on the Belt Copper Mines, Lake Superior, is leaving England next week to inspect and report on some important mines in Bolivia. Mr. Rathbone expects to be absent several months.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER.—Advices have been received from the mines, with the accounts for the half-year ending June 30. The profit for the six months was \$56,783, equal to 10,5000 sterling. The main store continues to yield a large quantity of ore for the mill, and the north-east drift on San José gives stones of green ore. The slope in San Juan contains about 1 ft. of ore. The following telegram has been received from the manager of the mines in Mexico, dated Aug. 11. Profit for July, \$6400.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Advices received this week state that the mine was unworried on Aug. 18, and confirms the telegrams recently received as to the starting of the mill. Telegrams are expected early next week giving the result of the first week's milling.

CANADIAN COPPER AND SULPHUR.—F. Bennett, Aug. 18: At the Hartford Mine the vein in the 70 east No. 5 shaft continues to be as reported—a large vein of from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding ore of about 6 per cent. The vein in the 10, east and west of No. 3 shaft, is looking well. The slopes throughout the mine, both at No. 1 shaft and No. 5 shaft, are producing fair quantities of ore. The output of ore at the mine is about the same as for June and July and if we procure terms the quantity sent to smelting works will be about the same as for June and July. The smelting works are running well; the quantity of regulus made to date being in excess of any previous month.

COLOMBIAN HYDRAULIC.—E. Oakes, July 19: Malpas Mine; Run No. 35 at the upper mine from June 19 to July 18, during which time washing was carried on for 600 hours, has resulted in the return (including gold purchased) of \$4747.10, the total cost at the mine for the same period being \$2269.74; leaving a profit of \$2477.36—495s. I am pleased to report that not one moment was lost between the above run and the one now going on, for the water was turned on at the lower mine at the same time that the clean up began above, and the machine is now working upon the bedrock gravel in the cut. This run must be looked upon as an experimental one. It must be understood that I am trying it because so much has been said and written about this particular seam of gravel, and I wish to show by actual experiment whether this rich gravel, which is very hard and covered by some 10 ft. of pipeclay, will pay for working. It is well known that I am not at all sanguine on this point. I will, however, during this month arrange the sluices in the upper mine to my liking, so that the clean up in September may perhaps be even better than that of yesterday, and may, therefore, compensate for the poor ore, I anticipate, in August.

COLORADO UNITED.—Advices from the mines for the week ended Aug. 5: Mine: Work progressed as usual. The 12 ft. level is looking considerably better, carrying 1 in. of ore, also good concentrating ore. The 12 ft. level carries 4 in. of ore, and has advanced 10 ft. Slope No. 1 in the back of the 12 ft. level looks well for ore, and carries 4 in. of ore. The slope in the 11 ft. level has 3 in. of ore, and the winze from this level has in the bottom 4 in. of good ore. The concentrating mill ran well during the week. Mr. Ward reports his inspection of ore-house, dressing works, and smiths' shop, and that 70 sacks of second-class cobbed ore and 120 sacks of zinc headings were sent to Georgetown during the week.

EXPLORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—W. T. Bryant, July 8: Blinman. I am pleased to state the jiggers and crusher are nearly ready. The erection of buddles and other works necessary for the circulation and conservation of water for dressing purposes are progressing satisfactorily. The drawing-engine and house have been removed to the site selected for re-erection. Excavations for foundations will be commenced at once. The 35, south of Masey's shaft, is to-day worth about 1 ton of 20 per cent. copper ore per fathom. The winze recently communicated with the 35, south of Masey's shaft, is a short distance to the east of the run, and only ground driven through. The 35, north of Masey's shaft, is still poor and unproductive, but owing to the intensive excavation in advance of this end, I am expecting to meet with an improvement shortly, every effort being made to effect a communication with the old workings. We are opening out sides of level at the 45, south of Masey's shaft, so as to lay open the full width of lode preparatory to stopping the portion of the lode we are now opening out, which is worth fully 2 tons of 20 per cent. sulphure ore per fathom. We have communicated the flat winze with the 50, north of Masey's shaft, where we find the old workings are very extensive both in back and bottom, but there is a great deal of ground still standing in the sides of levels and in the arches that will leave a fair profit in working either on tribute or tutwork. We have set one tribute pitch, and are prepared to set others as soon as parties come round to take them. The prospecting pit east of main shaft is sunk about 36 ft. since my last; the ground sunk through has been of a promising character, showing particles of black ore disseminated throughout the gossan.—Wheal Friendship: We have suspended all operations excepting sinking the main shaft. This I consider advisable in order to open out on the lode at a greater depth in settled ground.

S. Gribble, July 7: The ore at Mount Rose Mine mentioned in my last was forwarded to Beltana on the 5th inst. The end driving west of eastern shaft is worth 25s. per fathom; the ore makes in deposits, but I have taken the estimate from 9 ft. that was driven last month. Yesterday I set six men to drive west of engine-shaft, 10 fms. below the 60 ft. level, at 11l. per fathom, which shows rich grey ore in deposits. The shaft below this level is in grey and black ore and gossan.

J. Tregoweth, July 3: Leigh's Creek Mine: Cooke's shaft has been sunk during this month 5 fms. 1 ft. and is now 14 fms. 4 ft. deep. We have started to drive a cross-cut from the bottom of the shaft to prove the ground between the two lodes. Carr's shaft is now 13 fms. 5 ft. deep. The lode in the bottom is a hard spar, and over 6 ft. big, carrying rich stones of yellow and purple ore. We have started to drive towards the old workings as this is down the same depth as the 16 driven from Bronche's shaft. The end is 6 ft. wide, and we have only got one wall yet. The cross-cut in the hill has been driven 7 fms. 2 ft. during the past month. We have put four men here to push it on at 4l. per fathom. The trial shaft at the new discovery is down 6 fms.; the lode is holding down regular, and well defined from 2 to 3 ft. big, but at present is not productive of saving ore, but from its general character it should make ore in going deeper.

DINGLEY DELL ESTATES AND GOLD.—Have cleared away all the refuse near the mouth of the tunnel at No. 3 extension, levelled it off, and put in a floor for the lodgment of quartz. We have blasted several holes into the reef; some of the quartz looks very well, but sufficient has not been done to speak definitely of its character. At No. 1 we have a large piece exposed. During the past week several holes have been blasted in the reef in different places, and it has a good appearance; but our object is to get deeper by sinking in a slope from the water level. This can be done cheaply by the aid of a large stream of water at our command. After this work is accomplished, which will take us several weeks, we shall drive a tunnel through the reef at the deepest point available. I would here remark that this reef, by the direction it is running, will enter a steep hill, and after getting into it a short distance we shall have backs to take away considerably over 100 ft. high. Although the weather is not so favourable as we could wish for outdoor working, we have started again at prospecting, and our first operations were not but a great distance away from No. 3, in the coffee plantation. We find an outcrop of quartz which has the appearance of the back of a reef, have put six men to open it out.—Bungallow Reef: The last work done here was the cleaning out of some old workings, done previous to our arrival. We then had to suspend it on account of the water, shall now commence a tunnel about 100 ft. further to the north for this purpose. We have cleared away the jungle, and shall commence at once.—Alluvial: The washing off from the back of the reef at No. 1 has been suspended for the present, and the machine is now being removed to the valley below No. 3 extension, and we hope to get to work in a few days. A great amount of work has accumulated in the bottom of the river, and I think the chances of success at this point are very promising. All the quartz we intend crushing from No. 3 for the present has been got through the pulveriser, and the mercury has been taken up; I will let you know the result next week. Mr. Ryan told me the stamps had arrived so far as Mettopolian, but which road they will be brought to the mine from there I cannot say, as the Pykram Bridge, about 12 miles the Wymad side of Ootacmund, is all carried away by the late heavy floods; I think if possible he will have them brought up the Mysore road, but the roads are so bad that it will be impossible to have the heavy pieces brought on the mine at a very early date. However, Mr. Ryan has gone to Ootacmund and will have them got on the property as early as it is possible. Samples have been taken from all the reefs and carried to Trevelyan with the exception of No. 1; they are now driving a small tunnel in the reef in order to get at a average sample; this will take them several days more to do, and I am pleased to say it looks very promising and likely to considerably improve in depth.

ENGLISH-AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Mr. Mark Pollard writes under date Fryerstown, July 17: 360 ft. Level: This level has been extended 6 ft. during the past fortnight, with stone about the same thickness and width with a little gold, stone rising going south about 1 in. 6. We have four men working in this drive, two shifts, two in each shift. I have also two men rising back of 320, rise up 12 ft.; have not met with any quartz as yet in the western wall. There is a little stone on the footwall of the lode, but have not seen any gold in it.—150 ft. Level: We have not been driving this level north; this level north of the lode have been stopping the back of the level up to the flookan; also stopping out the western side of the drive to make room for the mullock that came from the drive, as our quartz is all above the timber in the level; the flookan is rising about 1 in 4 north and west. The stone on the western side is 10 ft. thick, and seems to follow the flookan west; the stone on the eastern side is 3 ft. thick, and in the middle of the drive about 7 ft. thick, and from the eastern to the western side of the stone is about 17 ft., and I think a payable block of stone, but rather troublesome to work, as the back over the flookan is very rotten ground, which I think will make quartz over the flookan again. The slopes back of this level are looking a little better. I have put up a rise 20 ft. on the eastern side of the workings, and have quartz from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness, and have seen gold in breaking it, and I think a payable block of stone.—140 ft. Level: The north drive has been driven 8 ft. during the past fortnight; the stone is very small in the drive. I have about 50 ft. further to drive to be as far north as the old drive, where we shall have more stone to work. The stone in the south drive is 4 ft. thick, and 12 ft. from the eastern to the western side of the quartz, so we are taking all the stone in front of us; have seen a little gold in breaking, but poor. We have crushing 520 tons of stone since we cleaned up; battery kept going all the time. We shall put through over 800 tons this month if all goes well, which I think will be payable. I also think the mine is looking better than it has been for the four months past. Machinery all in good working order and working well.

EUREKA (NEVADA) SILVER.—Aug. 31: Report on mines for the week ended Aug. 7: Bald Eagle: A drift has been commenced from the winze in an easterly direction at a point 30 ft. below the 150 ft. level. The ledge matter has increased in size from 6 in. to 4 ft. in width in drifting 10 ft. This drift will be continued 25 ft. further, and if ore is not found in paying quantities another drift will be commenced from the bottom of the winze in the same direction.

FLAGSTAFF DISTRICT SILVER.—M. Gunderson, Aug. 13: The following is the report for the week ending to-day:—In the cross-cut, in rise above No. 4, we drifted 18 ft., following seam of iron; the iron seam is not so large as when we started to follow it, but is good ore-bearing rock. The drift at top of rise on No. 1 is in 18 ft., gain 11 ft., no change. The cross-cut on No. 1 was drove 8 ft., the rock is coarse blue lime stained with iron. The ore-body in cross-cut on the above level still continues varying in size and quality from day to day; we have taken out some silver ore and much good iron; the ore looks larger and of better quality this morning than for the past week, it is better defined and looks as though it would be a permanent thing. In rise over tunnel level we are still following iron ore of good quality, some galena scattered through the iron; have followed the iron for about 50 ft. Cross-cut No. 1 at top of big rise, in Tunnel level is in 47 ft., seam of ore smaller, does not look so well. Cross-cut No. 2, at top of same rise, is in 24 ft., a gain of 18 ft.; still



NO SALE on Sept. 7 or Sept. 14.



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ANDERTON TIN.**—W. J. Bowhay, Aug. 30: The water during the past week has been very short, only enough to keep one-third of our stamps moving. It was lucky I had anticipated this, and had large piles of stamped tin stuff to wash up, and with that we have been busy for market. The burning-house and our stamped stuff are keeping all hands on the floors well employed. This lode is still very large, over 5 ft. wide, and tiny throughout, with very rich bars of tin, worth 1000. per fathom. As we drive west the lode is richer than near the cross-course, and all through there is a very fine lode of well continued value.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—H. Trelease, Aug. 29: There is no change to report on the north lode. The tribute pitches continue to yield their usual quantities of ore. At McCallan's shaft, Bridge lode, the shaftmen are making fair progress in cutting pit and sinking shaft. The lode in the 42 west is without change. The drive in the 42 east is still continued by the side of the lode, and good progress is being made. In the 30 and east we are clearing out the stuff, and getting ready to take down about 5 fms. of lode, on which I shall be able to report more fully next week. In the winze sinking below the 30 the lode is strong and masterly in appearance, and as we are only carrying a part of the lode I cannot speak correctly as to its value, but judging from present appearances it cannot be worth less than 200. per fathom. No. 1 lode, in the back of the 30, is worth 180. per fathom; No. 2 is worth 210. per fathom. The lode in the 20 east is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, iron, gossan, peach, and munda. The work of the mine throughout is progressing satisfactorily.

**BLIVE HILLS.**—S. Bennett, R. Harris, Aug. 20: The Letcher's shaft has been redrilled near the surface, in readiness to send down the pumps for draining the 66. At Blue Burrow shaft the 40 east end is worth 70. per fathom, and the 30 east end 80. per fathom. The lode in Gumpas adit, west end, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 80. per fathom.

**BWLOH UNITED.**—W. Northey, Aug. 30: The stuff has been cleared from the 100, and the men have commenced to drive west. The lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, and occasionally mixed with copper and lead ore. The slope in the back of the 50 will yield 20 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. The cross-cut north at the 50 has passed through several small veins of quartz-carrying faces of lead and copper. The three stops in the back of the 30 will yield an average of 15 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. In the 12 east under adit the lode is daily improving; now producing good saving work for the dressing-floors. Judging from the great deposits of lead ore in the lower levels and the character of the lode and shoots of lead ore in the back of the 30, I anticipate opening up good saving ground in this direction. The slope in the back of the 15 under adit on Mary's lode will yield about 12 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. From the present favourable appearance of a good branch of lead ore just struck in the side we may fairly expect an improvement at this point. I will inform you more in my next. All the machinery in good order and working well. Drawing and dressing are carried on regularly.

**CARNARVON COPPER.**—J. Roberts, W. Darby, Aug. 29: There is no particular change in the mine since last week. The sump in the bottom of the 80 is not quite so good as it has been, but we do not attach much importance to that, as we can see from appearances it is only just a poor little neck of hard ground. The pitches are much the same as they have been. We shall send you a detailed report next week.

**CARN CAMBORNE.**—R. Southey, Wm. Vivian, Aug. 31: We have driven the 95 fm. level about 2 fms. west of sump, on the lode recently cut into at that level, which had been left undiscovered by former workers. Where we first cut into it was about 1 ft. wide, but it has continued increasing in size as we have opened on it westward, being in the present end 3 ft. wide, and a very fine looking lode, being composed of quartz, chlorite, or peach, and very rich variegated copper ore. It is very porous and rough, letting out water from almost every part, and is altogether of a highly favourable character for the production of copper in large quantities. We have 40 fms. to drive on this lode before reaching the cross-course to the west, and then a still greater distance to our western boundary, making altogether a length of about 100 fms. of unexplored ground, under productive ground at levels above. From the appearance of the lode in the short distance yet opened on at it the 95, and its increasing size in going west, we have certainly good grounds for calculating on opening out a valuable deposit of metal by this drive. There is nothing requiring particular remark at the other points of operation, there being little change to notice since our last.

**CARNARVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLS.**—W. H. Borlase, Aug. 31: Since my last report we have taken down the hanging side of the lode in the 24 east of cross-cut, and have hauled a very nice pile of ore stuff to the surface from it, the produce of which is about 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in the fore-breach is barely so good as this at present, but the spar is coming more concentrated, and ore may have a speedy improvement here. I would here remark the present end is not clear from the influence of the horse as yet, consequently the circumstances which surround the lode at this point I think we have a good lode, which will improve as the end advances. The 24 east west is looking kindly and promising a little more lead, but not enough to value. The rise in the back of the 14 east, against No. 2 winze, is going up very well. The lode is improving in size and showing a little lead. The winze over this point is producing about 12 cwt. of lead per fathom; I hope to hole this piece of ground in the time stated. The slope in the back of the 14, west of cross-cut, is only at present producing saving work. The slope east of Big Pass, in bottom of adit, is producing 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. The main east and west lode, diagonal shaft, will, I think, resume its proper underlay shortly; lode at present producing 2 tons of lead per fathom. The slope in the back of 14 west is producing 2 tons of lead per fathom. The lode in the end is producing saving work. The 8 fathom level west is producing 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. And a slope in the back of this level 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. The slope in the adit, west of the footwall-shaft, has experienced a great change, from a branch of lode crossing and throwing it in the footwall almost at right angles with its proper bearing. The crossing is letting out a great deal of water, and I have put the men to see what is there. Yesterday we broke one of the crusher rollers, and we are now busy replacing the new one. During the last week we have had considerable inconvenience in the dressing department, through hands leaving and inclement weather.

**CATHEDRAL CONSOLS.**—Stephen Davey, Steven Davey, jun., Aug. 31: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, and the general character of the lode is about as before, but the men have been reported. The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and producing a little copper. Good progress is being made with the clearing of the 10 fm. level cross-cut north in Laur's shaft. Other points without change to note.

**CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS.**—W. Doldge, Aug. 30: The cross-cut south at the 50 has been driven the required distance to prove the point referred to in my last report. A branch containing spar and prisms has been intersected, but the granite does not hold back, thus showing that it is only a patch in the killas. The lode in the 50 west is at present about 3½ ft. wide; its composition is much the same as for some time past, except that it is now just commencing to produce a little tin. The lode in the 37 west is still maintaining its large size and kindly appearance, being all the width of the level—4½ ft., with more lode standing south.

**OWM DWYFOR (Brynarian).**—J. Davies, Aug. 29: Pensarn: The lode in the 20 driving north continues the same. We have driven 2 fms. since we commenced. I do not expect there will be much change till we near the junction with Morgan's lode. All the machinery is working well.

**DERBY MOUNTAIN.**—John Roberts, W. Sandoe, Aug. 30: On the whole the bargains are looking a little better than last week. The rise we are now carrying 10 ft. long and about 6 ft. wide, which will produce 3 tons per fathom of lead. The south slope is getting into the better ground that we spoke of before, and the extreme end south of this slope is looking better also, which is a very important feature, as it is going forth over the No. 6 end. The underhand slope to the north of the rise keeps much the same value. We purpose sending out samples for 20 tons by the end of the week.

**DEVON FRIENDSHIP.**—F. R. W. Daw, W. Gill, Aug. 31: The lode in the 30 nd, east of Bennett's shaft, is improving, and worth now full 90. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level has also considerably improved during the last few days, and will produce 9 tons of arsenical munda per fathom. No. 1 slope in the 30, west of Bennett's shaft, is without any alteration since we reported to you last week, and is worth full 150. per fathom. In the 12 end, west of Bennett's shaft, we have cut a leader of black and yellow copper ore, about 4 in. wide, and the end is looking very promising for improvement. All other points in the mine are yielding their usual quantities of arsenical munda. The heavy rains we have almost every day retard us considerably in our calculating operations, and it will be necessary to cover the chambers more effectively before winter sets in.

**DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.**—Isaac Richards, Aug. 31: Wheel Emma.—Inclined Shaft: In the cross-cut north, at the 137 east, no further portion of the lode has as yet been met with. The ground is of a most congenial character for the production of mineral and is favourable for progress.—New Shaft: New South Lode. In the 115 east the lode has been further cut into, and so far as seen (7 ft. wide) it is of a most promising character, composed of very fine capel, peach, quartz, prisms, some good stones of copper ore, and large quantities of sulphurous and arsenical munda.—Railway Shaft: In the 190 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, and presents a most promising appearance, being composed of capel, friable quartz, peach, and prisms, with copper and munda: worth of the former 2 tons, and of the latter 3 tons per fathom.—Watson's: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, and also in the western shaft sinking below the 20, the ground contains of a promising character for the production of minerals, and is favourable for progress. There is no alteration of importance at any of the other points of importance throughout the mines.

**DEVON GREAT UNITED.**—Isaac Richards, Aug. 31: In the 120, east of Willsford's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yields some copper and munda ores of good quality. In the 120, west of Willsford's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel and quartz, with small quantities of copper and munda ores. In the 50, west of Watson's shaft, on the Capel Tor lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 60, west of Watson's shaft, on the middle lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little of both copper and munda ores. We have started a rock-drill in this end, which is working satisfactorily, and after the men have a little more experience in the use of the drill we hope to make greater speed in driving, and we look forward to laying open some good profitable ground as the workings are extended towards the cross-course in this part of the mine. The machinery throughout the mine is in good condition, and working well.

**DRAKEWALLS UNITED.**—Moses Rawdon: We can again go through Matthew's shaft, and by the early part of next week hope to have everything in order for draining, and we cannot now see that we need apprehend any further danger from the old workings near this point. The delay of the past few weeks has caused us considerable inconvenience; still, since the 27th of last month, we have prepared and have ready for sale another 9 tons of black tin, which we shall send to the market next week. The driving of the deep adit, west of engine-shaft and east from Brenton's shaft, is progressing satisfactorily and the slopes are yielding a fair quantity of tin. But for the hindrance in drawing through Matthew's shaft we should have had about 2 tons of tin more for sale this time. We have also for sale about 15 tons of arsenic scot, worth, we calculate, about 50. per ton.

**EAST BLUE HILLS.**—S. Bennett, W. K. Mitchell, Aug. 30: In the 50 east end the lode is somewhat improved during the last week, and is now worth 70. per fathom. In the 40 east end, although the lode is still small, yet a good vein of tin stuff is again just making its appearance, which leads us to expect being able shortly to report something better from this end.

**EAST CARADON.**—W. George, John Kellow, Aug. 29: Setting Report: To continue driving the 150 east on the cross lode, by nine men at present contract; the ground has been a little stiffer during the past month, and the lode continues regular and of a general average width, composed of quartz, munda, and a little copper ore. To drive the 130 cross-cut, south, by six men, at 90.; the end is now in a course of caples, which is rather troublesome for driving through, but we find branches running through it containing good quality copper ore, with munda and spar of a very promising character. We are urging on these points of trial with the full belief that favourable results will succeed the efforts being made. We have sent four pitchforks, eight men at present contract, to 155. in 12, and purpose sampling for sale on Sept. 21 about 55 tons of copper ore.

**EAST ORVERTON.**—Richard Southey, Aug. 30: Since the last general meeting of the shareholders the branch of lead alluded to in my report on that occasion in the 100 end, west of the cross-cut, is improved, and is now worth 10 cwt. silver-lead per fathom. This end is extended from shaft about 30 fms. Next week we shall commence to rise to the 90 for ventilation, and in the meantime we shall push forward the end towards the main bunch gone down in the bottom as fast as possible. Other points of operation are much the same as when last reported on, except very good ore coming from the top working of the winze at the 90. At surface the engineers are busily engaged in the extension of the steam-whim.

**EAST CRAVEN MOOR.**—David Williams, Aug. 30: To-day and to-morrow being our measuring and setting days, a full report upon the month's operations will be forwarded next week.

**EAST LONG RAKE.**—H. B. Vercoe, Aug. 31: There is no change in the 50 east since my last report. We continue to get occasional lumps of lead, but so far, have seen nothing of the cross lode. In the sump in the sole of the 50 west the lode is producing 1 ton of lead per fathom. In the slope in the 50 west we have broken into a large cavity. I went into it yesterday quite 5 fms., and saw some nice cubes of ore on the sides. I shall be able to say more about it in a day or two; but I expect there is much better ore in connection with this cavity, as we have invariably found this to be the case in this lode. Mr. Eton has taken delivery of his parcel of ore, and we have commenced dressing towards next sampling.

**EAST MAN GRAVELS.**—Arthur Waters, Aug. 31: The 97, south of old winze, south of shaft, is present going forward on a lode 1 ft. wide, but there are evidences in sight of the existence of other branches standing on the east side of the drive which will come to form a junction with present lode as the end advances. The rise in this level against new winze is worth 1 ton per fathom. The two stops in bottom of the 88, at and south of old winze, are worth together 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom. The new winze in said level, 30 fms. from shaft, is worth 12 cwt. per fathom.

**EAST WHEEL ROSE.**—Wm. Skewis, T. Doidge, Aug. 26: Penrose's Shaft: The 90 in engine shaft fixed, and working in first-class condition. The 15-in. plunger-lift from adit to top of shaft, with prospect of continuing this for some time, and made complete. This being done, the 20-in. lift was at once dropped to the 20, and the water forked to that level, bearers and clatern fixed, and lift dropped to the 30, to which point the water is now being drained with all speed. The men are now clearing the 20, south from Penrose's to Foster's shaft; this will be done as quickly as possible, in order to secure ventilation for the proper working of the south ground, as well as clearing the shaft. At the 10, south on the east and west lode, ground is open for three stops, varying from 10 to 100 fms. on the east, and from 10 to 100 fms. on the west. The others will set to work as soon as the winze is ready to draw the stuff. In the lode, in the three stops in back of adit, is worth from 5 to 10 cwt. of silver-lead per ton, and about 7 cwt. of blende per fathom. When the 20 is cleared south to Roberts' shaft we shall at once cross-cut west to Middleton's lode. The erection of the winding-engine is to be pressed forward as quickly as possible. The Tange engine for lifting, condensing, and feed-water is fixed and pipes laid, and the whole now in full work. Eleven Green's patent jiggers, with capel and six round bidders are fixed, and used daily for dressing ores, and shall quickly have a parcel ready for sale.—North Wheel Rose: The working engineers are getting on with the erection of the 100-in. engine, which is delivered on the mine, together with three boilers. The engine-shaft has been cleared up 12 fms., and is so far sound and in good condition. We are pleased to say the 90-in. engine is drawing the water for the whole length of the mine at a very good speed. Purser's shaft being clear and in good condition we are able to prove the mine to be drained in the north part of the set, the same depth as in Penrose's shaft; this is exceedingly satisfactory, and better than anyone else calculated. As soon as the 100-in. engine is ready to work, the draining of the mine to the bottom will go forward with great speed, and with most perfect ease.

**GAWTON.**—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun., Aug. 26: The lode carried in the 117 east is 6 ft. wide, principally composed of capel, spar, and munda, mixed with copper ore to the amount of 8 tons per fathom. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level—117—is producing 8 tons of munda and ore per fathom. The lode in No. 2 slope in the back of the same level is worth 20 tons of munda and ore per fathom. The lode in the 105 east, yielding 8 tons of munda per fathom. The lode in the rise and slope in the back of this level—105—is producing 12 tons of munda per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of cross-cut, is yielding 15 tons of munda per fathom. The lode in the slopes in the back of this level, both east and west of cross-cut, is yielding 10 and 12 tons of munda per fathom. All other work at surface in the manufacture of arsenic, and keeping the furnaces, flues, &c., are progressing very satisfactorily.

**GLASDRY ARGENT COPPER.**—John Parry, Aug. 29: All goes on as well as usual. We are raising some excellent copper now. Have sent off to Swansea a batch of 10 tons of copper, and are continuing to raise some more. The time to come. When we have altered the machinery shall be able to make twice the quantity or more, as the mountain is full of ore.

**GODDARD'S LEAD.**—R. H. Vivian, Aug. 31: Since my report of last week we have been cutting ground in the adit level, so as to fix the tackle where we can bring out the lead ore more conveniently through the adit level instead of winding it to the top of the shaft. The bottom stops are yielding good ore quite as good as at any previous time, thus proving to me that the lode is opening up to the bottom.

**GOVER CONSOLS.**—Wm. Hooper, Aug. 28: Tamblin's engine-shaft is now down 30 fms. below the adit, which is the depth the old miners worked; they cut into the lode, but did not drive a foot on it. To all appearances it is a very strong lode, and from 4 to 5 ft. wide. We have taken away some good stones of tin from it, but have not opened it sufficiently to report on its real value. We have commenced to cut a pit, when down shall then open on the lode, which will enable us to get at its real value.

**GREAT POLGOOTH UNITED.**—S. Pascoe, Aug. 25: I beg to present you with a brief outline of operations since the general meeting held here on June 28. Although the engine-shaft, &c., started in a most satisfactory manner there have been a great many things to do to make the machinery complete and now is; consequently it has caused great irregularity for some time in its working, but is now in full working order. We are pushing on with the tin floors with all possible speed, completed two round bidders, one hand biddle, which are in full work. In course of erection five other round bidders and water-wheel to drive them. We have sold a small parcel of tin, realising 1340. 9s. 3d. We have sunk the new shaft 10 fms. below adit, and driven cross-cut 8 fms. in the direction of main lode. At this point we have intersected a rich branch leading into the lode, which we are expected to cut daily. I think we may reasonably infer by this that the lode will prove very valuable. We are drawing the water here by the whim, but in the event of cutting the lode, as we anticipate, we shall be necessitated to apply machinery for this end. We have driven on the course of new lode behind the stamps 8 fms. 3 ft., which has been of a favourable character both in size and quality. We have sunk a shaft 10 fms. below the stamps, and cut new lode here and driven on its course 4 fms., from which we have broken rich specimens of ore. We shall commence to slope here at once in order to open communication with the above level. I have carefully tested various parts of the set, and find that there is a large quantity of tin stuff remunerative. We require more stamping power, and are preparing for another axle of 12 heads, which we hope to fix at an early date. After the completion of more stamping power, dressing floors, burning house, &c., we shall be in a position to make regular, and we doubt not, profitable returns.

**GREEN HURTH.**—J. Polglase, Aug. 25: Swan shaft is sunk since last report 9 ft.; the lode has improved during the week, and is now worth 5 tons of lead per fathom, the shaft is now in hazy. The bottom level north is also improved, now worth 5 tons of lead per fathom. The slope in back of bottom level is still in a good place, consequently poor for a short distance. The slope, south of Vipond's shaft, in back of bottom level, is worth 5 tons per fathom. A winze is commenced in the sole of the bottom level, set to four men at 40. per fathom. I shall be able to state its value by another week. No. 3 slope in back of the 30 worth 1½ tons per fathom. No. 4 slope is worth 1½ tons of ore per fathom. Nothing new in any of the other bargains. Dressing going on as usual. All our surface work is being pushed on.

**GUNNISLAKE (OLITERS).**—Wm. Skewis, John C. Secombe, C. W. Secombe, Aug. 30: The lode in the 236 fm. level west is worth 70. per fathom. In this level east we are driving north to intersect the lode east of the cross-course. The lode in the 224 fm. level west is worth 60. per fathom. In this level east the lode is producing good saving work for copper ore. The lode in the 212 fm. level, both east and west, is poor for the time. The lode in the 200 fm. level west is worth 90. per fathom. In this level east the lode is worth 60. per fathom. The rise in back of this level is worth 60. per fathom. The lode in the 188 fm. level, both east and west, is producing good saving work for copper ore. The lode in the 176 fm. level west is worth 70. per fathom. In this level east the lode is worth 70. per fathom. The lode in the 164 fm. level west is poor. In this level east the lode is producing a little copper, but not sufficient to value. The stamps and machinery are continuing to produce about the usual quantity of copper ore. We sampled on Friday last 423 tons (computed) about our usual quality.

**HEALEYFIELD.**—J. Trelease, Aug. 25: In accordance with the statements made in my previous report, we have recently commenced opening from a rise

in the back of incline south, on the main part of the lode, which to a great extent stands unexplored for 75 fms. in length. The lode in the present end is fully 5 ft. wide, its constituents are gossan, ferruginous earth, intermixed with branches of quartz, which branches at times produce good stones of silver-lead, but not in paying quantities. Foster's slope in back of middle level is worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; tribute 4½ a. bing. Collins' slope in bottom of main level is worth for lead ore 12 cwt. per fathom; tribute 4½ a. bing. Pascoe's slope in bottom of main level is worth 10 cwt. lead ore per fathom; tribute 4½ a. bing. Jose's slope worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Stoker's slope in bottom of main incline is worth 12 cwt. to the fathom; tribute 4½ a. bing. The foremost sump is still sinking by six men, the ground is very hard and compact. We are intending to communicate this sump to the Success level, which will greatly improve the air when holed. I have four men busily employed clearing the Success level; we have cleared, re-timbered, and laid railway for over 20 fms. within the past month. We have about 60 fms. more to clear and timber, which will bring us up under the foremost sump by driving about 6 or 7 fms. to the south. We still continue pressing forward the timbering of the old shaft. The wet weather has rather impeded our progress this last week, but I consider we are now getting over the most dangerous part of the work. We have placed in new wall-pieces, and will soon draw the platform across the bottom of the timbers and commence cutting to the sill for a foundation to start the wall on. What we do in this shaft must be done in a minerlike manner, and no time must be lost in getting it down and opening a deeper level on the lode in connection with the runs of productive ground which the foremen and workmen wrought from the levels above, and which, judging from the undiminished size and favourable character of the lode at the deepest level, I still maintain that there is a great wealth undeveloped in the lead-bearing measures below.

**HERODSFOOT.**—P. Temby, Aug. 28: We sample on Friday next 90 tons of silver-lead ore and 8 or 10 tons of copper ore. Stopping has commenced at the 215 fm. level. Things have gone on well since the meeting. We have a good improvement in the bottom of the 160 fm. level north in a new slope; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth from 35 to 40 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. This is a good discovery, and we shall sink a fathom or two before we commence clearing the 175 level. The 160 level at this point was poor, and it appears as if we are just on the top of a course of ore. It is from 4 to 5 fms. in length, and in places worth full 3 tons of ore to a fathom; a splendid working lode. I am now up from underground, and I am glad to say it is looking better to-day than it has at any time. Since our meeting everything has gone on very satisfactorily.

**HINGTON DOWN.**—T. Richards, Aug. 30: The engine-shaft has been sunk by nine men the past week 3 ft. 2 in., and good progress is still being made. The 25 east, by six men, has been extended 4 ft., total distance from the shaft 25 fms. The lode is composed of capel, quartz, and munda, with a little black and yellow copper ore intermixed. At the 25, east of the shaft, we have commenced a cross-cut towards the No. 2 lode; progress shall be reported next week. The 12 east, by four men, has been extended 3 ft. 3 in., total distance from the shaft 46 fms. 2 ft. 8 in. The lode continues without any material change. The deep adit, east of the south cross-cut and east of the engine-shaft, by four men, has been extended 3 ft. 10 in. south, without intersecting any other portion of the lode, and for the present the men are removed to cross-cut south at the 25. The deep adit cross-cut, by four men, has been extended 3 ft. 2 in., total distance south of No. 2 lode 25 fms. 10 in. Since passing through the branch alluded to in last report the ground is not quite so favourable for progress.

**KIT HILL GREAT CONSOLS.**—I. Richards, Aug. 31: During the past week the tunnel level has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft.; we hope now to increase our speed, as the ground has again become almost dry. In the north engine-shaft the lode is 2½ ft. wide, of a promising character, and yields small quantities of copper and tin ores. In Griffith's winze, in the bottom of the 62 west, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, with peach, munda, and a little tin ore. In the east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, and small quantities of wolfram, copper, and tin ores. In the 48 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and capel, with blende, munda, and a little copper ore. In the 48 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yields some saving work of tin ore. All the other points of operation are without alteration since last advice.

**LANGFORD.**—R. Goldsworthy, Aug. 30: Not being able to obtain a supply of pumps from the foundry we have been at a standstill towards forking the water from the 120 down to the 100 level, but the shaft has been divided, and a skip-road put down all complete as far as the 10 fm. level. I am pleased to say we have just had some pumps sent in, and promised three more to-morrow; that will be a sufficient quantity to reach and drain the 20. As soon as the pumps are on the mine no time will be lost in sending them down.

**LEAD ERA.**—J. A. Ede, Aug. 31: The ground having become a little easier for driving, our progress has been better than for some time past. There is more sand mixed up with the flat ground, which is the only change in the character of the ground.

**MELLANEAR.**—John Gilbert, Aug. 30: The 30 cross-cut, south of Gundry's shaft, is getting mixed with munda and spar, the ground is improved for driving. There is no change in the 70 cross-cut, driving north from the main lode. The 90, west of Gundry's shaft, on the south part of the lode, is still yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is also yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of the 100, west of shaft, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 100, east of shaft, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 110, east of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, but the ground is more spare for driving. The lode in the 110, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The part of the lode carrying in the 120, east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom, but there is more lode standing in the north side of the level, which we shall take down very soon to ascertain its value. The rise in back of this level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east of the old engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding some saving work for copper ore. The lode in the 110, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and yielding occasional stones of tin, but disordered with patches of silvan. The slopes throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantities of copper ore.

**MONKSTON MANGANESE.**—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 30: The lode in the 30 west is a good course of ore. Opening on the new lode in the 30 will soon be commenced. The opening on the main lode is proving satisfactory, and worth 350. per fathom.

**MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.**—Wm. Argall, John James, J. Rowe, W. H. Argall, Aug. 25: Trebarrah: We are driving the 50 cross-cut south-west of engine-shaft by six men; the ground is a little hard, but congenial for mineral. This cross-cut is being driven for the purpose of intersecting the Wheel Charlotte south lode, and Trenow, and other copper lodes, which have been very productive in the respective mines named. The tribute pitch working at 13s. 4d. in 12, in the back of the 62, west of Richard's shaft, is worth for copper ore 60. per fathom. We have sampled about 40 tons of good quality copper ore, the sale for which will be in the coming week.—Sydney Cove: The engine-shaft has been cleared to the 30, and we still find a quantity of sand at this point, both in the shaft and level. We found below the 20 two old lifts of pumps from the last working of the mine. In the 10, driving on Brown's lode, we have some good stones of tin and copper; the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 30. per fathom. This is being driven by six men, and we hope in a few days to communicate to the winze on Brown's lode, and after this is accomplished we shall have some good stops at this point. In the north or tin part we have cleared several hundreds of fathoms of adits, opened 13 shafts, and now sinking two new shafts; more of these have ladderways fixed, and Derry's erected for drawing the stuff to surface. We propose erecting winzes as early as possible. In doing this we are pleased to tell you that an enormous quantity of tin ground that will give a good profit to the shareholders has been opened on. A 36-in. stamping-engine is now in course of erection, to which 56 heads of stamps will be attached. This and other erections are being pushed forward as fast as possible, and time only is required so as to be able to give good returns. We have sunk the eastern shaft on No. 1 lode about 14 fathoms, and have now commenced to drive by four men; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 60. per fathom. At 100 fms. from surface, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 27 fathoms from surface, working by two men; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 40. per fathom. At 200 fathoms west of this point we have 90 fathoms in length further west cleared on ground for length is worth about 30. per fm. On No. 2 lode we have opened two shafts and sunk one several fathoms; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 80. per fathom.

No. 3 lode has not been opened on as yet. No. 4 lode has been opened on in several places, and the lode varies in value from 10. to 30. per fathom. No. 5 lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good tin stuff, but we have not done enough to give a value. No. 6 lode is being driven by four men; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 40. per fathom. This will act as a cross-cut to Nos. 2, 3, and 4 lodes, and will come near our new engine-shaft sinking from surface. This shaft is sinking by six men, and is now down 7 fathoms; this will be our main shaft for pumping and drawing stuff. We have several branches of tin in the shaft, which we think will all pay for the sinking. Two shafts have been sunk on No. 7 lode, which is 2 ft. wide, worth 20. per fathom. We could only sink 4 fms. on account of want of water, but the lode is 2 ft. wide, and the tin is in the set not yet opened on. Owing to the falling off in the water, our water stamps are only working from two to three hours per day, but the tin is coming out from the stamps quite as well as we expected. We estimate we have about 7 tons of tin at surface in the stone ready for the stamps.—Pembro: The engine-shaft has been forked to the 30, and have dropped in water another 10 fms. of 14-in. pitwork. From an inspection made yesterday, we found a great deal of the lode has been taken away in the 20, and more so in the 30, but to what extent we cannot say as yet. A cross-cut has been commenced in the 30 to drive south to intersect the No. 2 lode. We have every reason to believe we shall cut something good in this direction. We have opened the west shaft on No. 1 lode for ventilation, and also when we require it for drawing stuff; this shaft is said to be sunk to the 40.

**MOUNT CARBIS.**—Wm. Tregay, G. Johns, Aug. 31: The lode intersected in the 50 north cross-cut is 6 ft. wide, and we have commenced driving on its course both east and west. In the 50 east end the lode is worth 2½. per fathom. In the 50 west end the lode is worth 250. per fathom. In the 35 end the lode is worth 250. per fathom. In the 27 west end the lode is worth 120. per fathom.

**MYNYDD GORDDU.**—Thomas Kemp, Aug. 30: The part of the lode carried by the 46 end, west from cross-cut, has not undergone any change during the past week, being of the same character and appearance as stated in last week's report. From the promising description of the lode here I have been expecting week after week to have had the pleasure of reporting that a good deposit of mineral had been met with, but up to this time we have been disappointed, and I have now brought the men back from the forebreast and put them to cross-cut north, the object of which is to ascertain whether the main part of the lode is standing in that direction, as the driving at this point is 15 ft. to the south of the level over the 34, where a good deposit of ore was opened in for some 8 fms. in length. The north part of the lode carried west from No. 1 cross-cut still continues very hard, being composed of killas, quartz, intermixed with silver-lead ore, worth 90. per fathom; the breast is letting out a strong feed of water, which gives indication that we shall shortly have an improvement. The different slopes are about the same value as reported last week. Hauling and dressing going on as fast as possible.

**NEW TERRAS.**—T. R. Fryer, Aug. 31: We have cleared during the week foundation for smithy, carpenters' shop, and men's changing house, also made saw-pit, and begun to clear for the new engine-shaft.

**NEW WEST CARADON.**—N. Richards, Aug. 30: We are still driving east of Hallett's cross-course at the 38; lode about 3 ft. wide, with a small leader or branch producing some thin grey and yellow copper ore, but not sufficient to value. We have removed the 100 fms. driving west on the little north lode and put them to work at another point for the present. The main lode in the rise in the back of the 42 has a very kindly appearance, yielding about ½ ton



For more productive lode will shortly be met with. The 182 east is worth 125. per fathom. The lode in the 182 west is the full size of the end, and producing good stones of tin. The 172 east is worth 117. per fathom. The rise in the back of



this level is now up 7 ft., and worth 104. per fathom for tin. Stope in the back of the above level worth 104. per fathom. The 172 west is worth 22. per fm., and the lode in the present end equal to any part yet passed through. The rise in the back of this level and about 3 fathoms back from the present end is now up 3 1/2 fathoms, the lode at this point is worth 18. per fathom. Three stopes in the back of the above level worth 16. 18. and 20. per fathom respectively. The 160 west is worth 6. per fathom, and looks likely to improve. The stope in the back of the 160 east of Hind's, is worth 13. per fathom. All the points underground, as well as the work at surface, is being pushed with all speed, and we consider the same is progressing very satisfactorily.

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HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.,  
(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),  
NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS,  
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MANGANESE, ARSENIC, FLUOR-SPAR, WOLFRAM, BLEND, CALA-  
MINE, CARBONATE AND SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE,  
CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE,  
OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS,  
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METAL MERCHANTS AND BROKERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED SWEDISH STEEL,  
BRANDED "SANDVIK."  
6, GREAT CHARLES STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

OLD METALS of EVERY DESCRIPTION PURCHASED for CASH.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, SEPT. 1, 1882.			
IRON.		TIN.	
Pig, G.M.B., Clyde...	2 9 0	English, ingot, f.o.b. 100	0 0
Scottish, all No. 1...	2 11 0	bars 107	0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales...	2 12 6	refined 108	0 0
in London...	2 6 0	Australian 103	0 0
Stafford...	7 5 0	Banca 100	0 0
in Tyne or Tees...	6 5 0	Straits 103	0 0
Swedish, London...	10 0 0	COPPER.	
Rails, Welsh, at works...	5 12 6	Tough cake and ingot...	70 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London...	10 0 0	Best selected...	73 0 0
Plates, ship, in London...	9 0 0	Sheets and sheathing...	70 0 0
Hoops, Staff., in London...	7 10 0	Flat Bottoms...	81 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	7 0 0	Wallaroo...	72 0 0
STEEL.		Burma, or F.O.C. 71	0 0
English, spring...	12 0 18	Other brands...	66 0 0
cast...	30 0 45	Chili bars, g.o.b.	67 10 0
Swedish, keg...	15 0 0	QUICKSILVER.	
fag. lam...	15 0 0	Flasks, 75 lbs. war.	5 17 6
Rails, at works...	5 15 0	Alloys I., II., III., and IV.	£125 0 0
Light, at works...	7 2 6	VI. and VII.	140 0 0
LEAD.		XI., Spl. bearing metal	117 0 0
English, pig, common...	14 2 6	BRASS.	
in L.L. 14 7 6	14 10 0	Wire...	7 1/2 0
W.B. 14 5 0	15 0 0	Tubes...	9 1/2 0
sheet and bar...	15 0 0	Sheets...	7 3/4 0
pipe...	15 0 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets...	6 1/2 0
red...	17 0 0	TIN-PLATES, per box.	
white...	19 10 0	Charcoal, 1st quality...	1 0 0
patent shot...	17 0 0	2nd quality...	0 18 6
Spanish...	13 17 6	Coke, 1st quality...	0 18 6
NICKEL.		2nd quality...	0 16 0
Metal, per cwt.	15 0 0	Black...	15 10 0
Ore 10 per cent. per ton	0 25 0	Canada, Staff. or Gla.	12 0 0
SILVER.		at Liverpool...	30 0 0
Silesian...	17 0 0	Black Taggers, 450 of	30 0 0
English Swansons...	17 10 0	14 x 10	30 0 0
Sheet silver...	20 15 0		

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for  
Canada; 1X. 6s. per box more than 10 cwt. above, and add 6s. for each X.  
Te ne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Without any particular variation in the general state of the metal market, business during the past week has continued extremely quiet, and with the exception of some few fluctuations in the prices of those metals where speculation exists, steadiness has been the general characteristic feature. In iron buying of Scotch pigs has been rather more animated than what it was last week, more particularly so the early part of this week, but in other metals operators seem to have been at times more inclined to sell than to buy, which may be accounted for by circumstances which adversely affect the separate markets by themselves rather than by any general detrimental event which influences the whole trade, and to these we shall more fully refer in our remarks on the various metals; here it is sufficient to state that they have in some instances produced an easier tendency to prices, accompanied with less disposition on the part of buyers to make purchases, even at the slightly more favourable rates for them that have been quoted. There are, however, one or two events which affect trade in general, such, for instance, as the enormous American crops, which promise well for an increase in business with that country; but counterbalancing this there is the checking influence of the fear of dear money during the autumn, for, irrespective of what may be required for military affairs, the very fact of the bountiful American harvests may possibly be the cause of some stringency in the money market, and more especially as the New York banks are said to have but low reserves.

We do not mean to infer that any slight rise in the value of money would prove very injurious to trade; it might even have the opposite effect, and prove ultimately beneficial, in that it would, probably, deter rash speculation, and thus diminish the chances of trade inflation; and, further, it might even have the effect of stimulating regular trade, providing, of course, it did not become too much enhanced, because it would partially be the means of inducing weak holders to press sales, and thus not unfrequently cause prices to recede, which in its turn would, doubtless, tend to augment bona fide trade. It may, however, be a matter of time before any real revival sets in. Business at the present time is quiet, for shipments particularly so, and there seems no immediate prospect of a general resuscitation in the trade, but after a while a recovery may, probably, take place, and the longer it is delayed the more thorough and substantial it is likely to be when it does begin.

In the meantime it is difficult to discover the probable tendency of prices, so much depends upon the action of speculators, for when regular trade is quiet they have the chief control over the market, and during the past week, notably in the case of tin, there has been the evidence of what an immense influence their movements have upon prices. Many a sanguine expectation has been formed with regard to the future of the market, some even going so far as to

look for a repetition of the American "boom" of 1879; but at the same time that while there is much in prevailing views to encourage business and stimulate the demand, yet there is also many a feature in commercial, political, agricultural, and financial affairs which must be viewed with considerable anxiety, and upon which the future of the markets must, to some extent at all events, be adversely influenced, and it can only remain to be seen whether those events favourable to an advance in prices will outweigh those of a reverse nature.

COPPER.—This market has remained quiet and prices for the most part steady, although at the commencement of the week quotations for Chili bars were easier. New orders for manufactured are not very plentiful, but at the same time manufacturers for the most part report being busily occupied with the old contracts, and consequently firmness characterises the market. The market on Monday was to some extent weakened by the announcement that the Chili charters for the last half of August were 2200 tons, which quantity being considered heavy had a depressing influence upon the market, especially as the quantity advised for the first part of that month was likewise large, making the total Chili charters for the month of August 4700 tons. Naturally enough, any chance of increased supplies has an injurious effect upon prices at the present time, for already the total imports for the first seven months of this year are much in excess of the corresponding period of last year, while the exports for the same time show a falling off, so that it is evident that it requires some considerable increase in the counterbalance of a fair amount of business to be maintained, yet quietude must be considered the principal characteristic feature, or at all events so far as the manufactured iron trade is concerned. The reports of the pig-iron market, however, are more satisfactory and promising, for they show that that particular branch of the trade is in a sound and healthy condition, both as regards the home demand, which is good, and shipments, which figures show to continue on an extensive scale. Another favourable feature, to which the following returns testify, is a further reduction in the total visible stocks, and with the combination of these favourable features it is not surprising that at the beginning of the week there should have been rather more disposition to effect purchases in Scotch pig-iron. This little extra buying was the means of pushing up prices to some slight extent, but the market has been rather fluctuating.

In makers' iron a moderate business only is reported to be transacted, but in quotations there is little or no alteration to have to record. On Wednesday the Scotch makers refused to continue the restricted make, and this accounts for the reduced prices quoted on that day. The Glasgow warrant market opened this week with more desire being evinced to effect purchases, and a very fair business was done from 50s. 2 1/2d. to 50s. 5 1/2d. cash, while on Tuesday the price continued to advance to 50s. 9d., when a slight reaction set in, and the market closed with buyers at 50s. 5d. On Wednesday the market was flat, and down to 49s. 10d. was quoted by sellers, buyers offering 1d. less, but yesterday there was more animation towards the latter part of the day, for after 49s. 6d. had been touched the price steadily advanced to 49s. 10d. buyers, and closed to-day at 49s. 9d. The shipments last week were 13,151 tons, against 11,239 tons for the same week of last year, or an increase of 1912 tons, and which now makes the total shipments for the whole of this year 419,586 tons, against 369,520 tons for the similar period of last year, and 481,913 tons for the same time of 1880. There is one feature less in blast now than last week, the total being 102, and the public stock has been further reduced to 630,005 tons, against 630,588 tons last week, or a reduction of 583 tons.

The imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 3760 tons, against 8107 tons for the same time of last year, being a decrease of 4347 tons, and which leaves a total decrease for the whole of this year compared with last of 43,711 tons. At the early part of the week the Cleveland market was much firmer, and with a slightly extra demand some very fair sales were made, the price for No. 3 being quoted up to 41s. 3d. to 41s. 4 1/2d. Makers' price is 44s. 6d., and warrants are held for 44s. Statistics show a further slight reduction in the total visible stock, which has now been reduced by a further 370 tons. About the most satisfactory feature in connection with the trade is the continuance of very good shipments, the exports from Middlesbrough last month being about 87,000 tons. The manufactured trade remains without fresh feature, bars and angles continuing to rule at 67. 5s., and ship-plates at 67. 15s. to 71. per ton. The market for Wolverhampton is said to remain very firm, sheets being especially strong, and manufacturers are said to meet with considerable difficulty in giving prompt delivery, which buyers generally stipulate for when ordering. The general quotation for singles is 82. 5s. to 82. 10s., and for doubles 91., and trebles 102. to 104. 10s.

There is rather a limited supply of hematite pigs, and prices are in consequence slightly stiffer, while Barrow qualities have advanced 1s. 3d., making the present figure 70s. per ton. On other descriptions no alteration is to be reported either as regards the prices that are being quoted or the state of the demand. The Birmingham market is said to be fairly steady, but transactions are not particularly numerous, either in manufactured or the raw material, buyers in many instances limiting their purchases merely to the most pressing requirements of the day, while prices all round are without change. The Sheffield trade is reported brisk, a large business being done in railway material, chiefly for America. In the Welsh districts there is very little change to have to record, and although some orders are being received, as is scarcely to be expected, yet they are said to be not very pressing for fresh orders unless full prices are paid, as there is so much uncertainty as to whether quotations will shortly advance. According to advices from New York of the 25th ult., there is a fair demand for Scotch pigs, but without change in prices. Hematites are slightly dearer, owing to a somewhat improved enquiry; but Cleveland pigs, on the other hand, meet with a limited demand, and prices have been slightly reduced.

TIN.—The course of this market has continued very irregular, considerable fluctuations having to be recorded from day to day. In so speculative a market it is quite impossible to foresee in what direction the movement of prices is likely to tend, and therefore we can only watch the numerous movements as they occur, for those events which in an ordinary way might be expected to bear an important influence upon the market have now but little effect, the chief attention being placed upon the movements of the principal operators. On Monday last the market was very languid, and but very little disposition was evinced to make purchases, and the quoted price was only 99s. 5s. to 99s. 15s., while even 99s. was at one time accepted during the early part of the day. On Tuesday prices stiffened to some extent, and 99s. 7s. 6d. to 99s. 17s. 6d. was the official quotation. On Wednesday the market was more active, and having realised a satisfactory figure, the market here became very active, and prices in course of the day were quickly run up to 101s. 10s. sharp cash, when a slight reaction ensued, and yesterday a less extensive business was transacted, and the price remained fairly steady during the morning, but improved during the latter part of the day, 101s. 17s. 6d. having been paid. This morning the market opened steady, the demand being rather quiet, but it has since stiffened to some extent, and quotations advanced to 102s. 7s. 6d., the closing figure for the day being 103s. 7s. 6d. The total visible stock here was 189 tons; London and Holland, against 182 tons in July. The total visible stock here and in Holland yesterday was 18,901 tons, against 11,596 tons on July 31; but the stocks in America have increased, making 3530 tons against 2840 tons, including the quantity afloat, and which makes the total visible stock—14,731 tons against 14,426 tons. The shipments from Straits to London last month were 100 tons, and from Australia 475 tons, and those from Straits to America 1175 tons, and from Australia to America 550 tons.

SPELTER.—Market steady, and a moderate business doing; good ordinary brands are quoted at 17s. to 17s. 2s. 6d. per ton.  
LEAD.—Sellers of Spanish at 14s., and buyers at 13s. 17s. 6d.; English, 14s. 2s. 6d. to 14s. 5s.; at the latter price there are sellers.  
STEEL.—A moderate business is doing at fairly steady prices.  
TIN-PLATES are without new feature, either as regards the demand or prices.  
QUICKSILVER.—A better business without change in price.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—British and Foreign, 2 1/4; City of London Fire, 1 1/4; Employers' Liability Association Corporation, 2 1/4; Rock Life, 8 1/4.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Commercial, 19s. to 19s.; Continental Union, 25s. to 25s.; Gas Light and Coke, A (ordinary), 170s. to 173s.; ditto C, 10s. per cent. 21s. to 21s. 1/2; ditto H, 7 per cent. max., 130s. to 132s.; ditto 4 1/2 per cent. Debenture, 104s.; Imperial Continental, 19s. to 19s.; London, 21s. to 21s.; ditto First Pref., 13s.; Monte Video, 12 1/2; Rio de Janeiro 25 1/2 to 25 1/2; South Metropolitan, A, 20 1/2.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. ABBOTT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

MESSRS. PIRLEY and ABELL.—GOLD: With the exception of a moderate order for India, there has been no demand for bars for export, and the arrivals, consisting chiefly of sovereigns, have been sent into the Bank to the value of 255,000l. Withdrawals of sovereigns for Egypt have taken place to the extent of 161,000l. The Austral has brought 115,000l. from Melbourne; the Medway 40,000l. from the West Indies; the Washington 49,700l. from the West Indies; the Guardian 1670l. from the Straits; total, 239,400l. The P. and O. steamer has taken 214,000l. in coin and bars to Egypt and India. The City of Berlin, which left New York on 28th inst., is bringing 58,000l. for London. SILVER: The market has been steady at the quotation of last week—52 1/2d. per ounce—at which rate all arrivals up to this date have been sold. There are no orders on Continental account at present, and we do not think the above price is firm. The Kepler has brought 2550l. from Rio de Janeiro, the Medway 40,000l. from the West Indies; the Herschel 32,500l. from Buenos Ayres; and the Douai 52,670l. A, 20 1/2.

from New York: total, 127,750l. The P. and O. steamer has taken 76,000l. to India.

The settlement of the fortnightly account has occupied the chief attention of the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and very little business has been transacted either for cash or account, quotations, therefore, are mostly nominal. The shares dealt in have included Wheal Agar, Killifreth, Tincroft, East Pool, West Kitty, Blue Hills, North Blue Hills, Polrose, West Crebor, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) Prince of Wales, and a few others.

TIN does not show any improvement, and there is not much alteration in shares since our last. On Wednesday the smelters reduced the standards for ore 3s. per ton. Blue Hills are quoted 1 to 1 1/4; Carn Brea, 10 1/2 to 11; Dolcoath, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Drakewalls, 5 to 5 1/2; East Blue Hills, 9s. to 11s.; North Blue Hills enquired after at 3s. to 5s.; tin has already been discovered, and the prospects good. East Pool, 5s. to 5 1/2; East Lovell, 1 to 1 1/2 (call paid); Killifreth, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; Kit Hill, 3 to 3 1/2; South Condorow, 9 to 9 1/2; South Frances, 11 to 12; Tincroft, 12 to 12 1/2; West Basset, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; West Frances, 9 1/2 to 10; West Peavor, 12 to 13; Wheal Agar, 18 to 18 1/2; Wheal Basset, 10 to 10 1/2; Wheal Jane, 5 to 5 1/2; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1 1/2 to 2; Wheal Peavor, 6 to 7; Wheal Uny, 5 to 5 1/4.

Cook's Kitchen, 41 to 43; this mine is said to be opening out one of the finest courses of tin in the county. The 345, or bottom level, is being driven by boring machinery through a lode worth 1 cwt. of tin to the ton. The junction of Chappel's and Dunkin's lode is producing the same results here as in the neighbouring mine, Dolcoath. Wheal Grenville, 10 to 11; the accounts for the meeting show a profit on four months' working of 1409l. The tin sold—120 tons—realised 7194l., and the costs are charged up to Aug. 12. For the coming quarter the agents hope to return the same quantity of tin—30 tons a month. Wheal Coates, 5s. to 10s.; at the meeting the accounts showed a cash balance in hand of 779l. The tin ore sold—27 tons—realised 1688l.

West Kitty, 13 1/2 to 14; the lode in the 60 east has improved, worth 16l. per fathom, and the 72 looking better. Trevaunance, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; the report here shows an improvement. West Godolphin, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheal Jewell, 1 1/2 to 2. Polrose, 4s. to 6s.; the lode in the shaft is now 3 ft. wide, and with tin that will pay to stope when a level is driven. New Trumpet, 1 to 1 1/2. Tregembo, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; lode in adit end east has improved to 40l. to 50l. per fathom for tinstuff; worth 1 cwt. of tin per ton. Phoenix United, 3 to 3 1/2; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 1174l. on the four months' working, a credit balance of 1246l. 13s., and a dividend of 2s. per share, 1200l. was declared. The sales of tin and copper realised 10,528l., and it is hoped that dividends will increase.

COPPER does not improve, and there has been scarcely any business doing in shares. At the Cornish Ticketing, on Thursday, there was no alteration in the standard. The average price of the ore sold was 37. 18s. per ton. Bedford United, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Carnarvon Copper, 3 to 3 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 5 to 5 1/2; Devon Great United, 4 1/2 to 5; East Caradon, 3 to 3 1/2; Langford, 3 to 3 1/2; Marke Valley, 3 to 3 1/2; Mona, 4 1/2 to 5; Mona Consols, 1 to 1 1/2; Sorthridge, 4s. to 6s.; Gawton, 8s. to 10s.; New West Caradon, 2s. to 4s.; Parys Copper, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Prince of Wales, 7s. to 9s.; South Devon United, 3 to 1; West Caradon, 3 to 3 1/2; lode still improving. Wheal Crebor, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; mine rather improved. West Crebor, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; the 50 west has improved; lode 2 ft. wide, with a leader of ore 4 in. wide. West Devon, 5s. to 10s.

West Seton, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; West Tolgus, 18 to 20. New Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 6 1/2; the two ends, the 148 and 160, will each turn out 6 tons of good copper ore per fathom. Gunnislake (Clitters), 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; a circular has been sent round to the shareholders notifying an improvement in the lode, which has been cut into 2 ft., and so far as seen with some rich ore, a sample of which assayed 41 1/2 per cent. The sampling on Friday was 426 tons of copper ore, of about the same quality as the last. Mellanear, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; the sale of ore on Thursday realised 2241l. Devon Friendship, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. The 30 east is improving, now worth full 9l. per fathom; rise in back worth 9 tons of arsenical mundie per fathom. North Penstruthal, 3 to 3 1/2; South Penstruthal, 3 to 3 1/2.

LEAD.—Very little business has been transacted in shares, and prices are nominal. Vans are quoted 5 1/2 to 6; Great Laxey, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; Roman Gravels, 8 1/2 to 9. Tankerville, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; at Potter's Pit there is a discovery, the lode in places being worth 2 tons per fathom. At Bog the new buddles, classifiers, &c., will be ready to work this week. East Roman Gravels, 10s. to 15s.; the rise in the 97 is worth 1 ton, and the two stopes in the 86 are valued together at 2 1/2 tons. South Darren, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the lode in the 120 east has improved to 1 ton, and the stope in the 110 east 1 ton per fathom. Frongoch, 1 1/2 to 2; the sale of blende, 100 tons best, realised 3l. 3s. 6d.; second quality, 50 tons, 2l. 15s. 6d. Goginan, 3 to 1 1/2; Grogwinion, 1 to 1 1/2; North Grogwinion, 2 to 1 1/2; Ystwith, 3 to 3 1/2. D'Eresby Mountain, 1 to 1 1/2; the mine samples 20 tons of lead ore this week. At Kirk Michael meeting (particulars of which will be found in another column) a resolution was passed to issue 400 debentures of 5l. each, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent., and each holder of a 5l. debenture to have the option for 12 months of taking five of the unissued shares at a discount of 10s. per share. Capt. Rowe estimates the lead ore laid open in the mine, calculating the lode at 3 ton per fathom, at 300 to 400 tons, which would work at a profit should lead rise to 10l. per ton. At 8l. and 9l. per ton he thought it useless to raise it. It is stated in the report that he in another 10 fms. sinking the junction of the lodes from which such great results have been looked for may take place. This may occupy four months, and cost 300l. to 500l. Coed-y-Fedw, 1 to 1 1/2; Gwynnynydd, 3 to 1 1/2; Gorsedd and Morilyn, 2 1/2 to 3; Great Holway, 5 to 5 1/2; Leadhills, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Pennant, 4 1/2 to 5; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 10s. to 20s.; Sinclair, 1 to 1 1/2; West Holway, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Lisburne, 2 to 1.

FOREIGN MINES.—Akankoo, 3 to 4; Alamillos, 1 1/2 to 2; Almada and Tiritio, 3 to 3 1/2; Anglo-African Diamond, 4 to 5; Broadway Gold, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Birdseye 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Canadian Copper and Sulphur, 2 to 1 1/2; Cape Copper, 50 to 52; Chile Gold, 3 to 3 1/2; Colorado United, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Copiapo, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Devala Central, 3 to 1 1/2; Devala Moya, 1 to 1 1/2; Frontino and Bolivia, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; General Mining, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Indian Consolidated, 3 to 3 1/2; Indian Glenrock, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Indian Phoenix, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Indian Trevelyan, 3 to 3 1/2; Kapanga, 3 to 3 1/2; La Plata, 2 to 2 1/2.

Mason and Barry to bearer, 17 to 17 1/2; Mysore Gold, 7-16ths to 9-16ths; New Quebrada shares, 4 to 4 1/2; Nouveau Monde, 3 to 3 1/2; Panulicillo, 6 1/2 to 7; Pontgibaud, 11 to 13; Rhodes Reef, 3 to 3 1/2; Richmond, 9 to 9 1/2; it is reported that the furnaces are to be shut down until the spring, and attention turned to systematic exploration. Rio Tinto shares to bearer, 25 1/2 to 26; Ruby and Dunderberg, 2 to 2 1/2; South-East Wynaad, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Wentworth, 3 to 3 1/2.

Organo Gold, 3 1/2 to 4. Bratsberg, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; the net weight (21 cwt. per ton of the ore from Mary Owen was 208 1/2 tons, realising 13l. 17s. per ton (2887l. 1s. 3d.). The net weight of the cargo by the Via is 176 1/2 tons, which have fetched the same price—namely, 13l. 17s. per ton. St. John del Rey, 160 to 180; Tolima, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Colombian Gold 3 to 3 1/2; Michipicoten, 3 to 1 1/2; Yuba, par to 3; Placerville, 1 to 1 1/2.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange shows no material change as compared with last week. There is no sign of animation, yet a considerable number of transactions have been carried through. The drop of 3l. in the tin standards does not seem to have had any adverse effect upon the price of tin mine shares, and in some cases there has even been a slight rise. The issue of the prospectuses of two new companies during the week—that for working Readwin's secret gold extraction process, and one for working a valuable property in Colombia—are perhaps the best evidence that the market is considered in a healthy condition, especially as it is announced in both cases that the placing of the whole of the capital has been assured.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening states that during the early part of the past week the Cornish mine share market was rather dull, tin being weaker, the Cornish smelters reducing the standards 3l. per ton on Wednesday; the prices of tin, however, remained, causing the market for tin shares to become much stronger



Among the principal shares dealt in were Dolcoath, East Pool, Killifreth, South Condurrow, Tincroft, and Wheal Basset, an improvement having occurred in the latter mine. The Wheal Grenville account is fixed for next Thursday, a 5s. dividend being probable. At the Phoenix and West Phoenix United meeting yesterday a profit of 1200*l.* was reported, a 2s. dividend being declared. The agents stated that the mine would compare favourably with any in Cornwall. At Redruth yesterday 843 tons of copper ore realised 327*l.*, the standard remaining unaltered. Carn Brea, 11 to 11½; Cook's Kitchen, 43 to 43½; Dolcoath, 75 to 75½; East Pool, 55 to 55½; Killifreth, 5½ to 5½; Condurrow, 9 to 9½; Crofty, 11½ to 11½; Tincroft, 12 to 12½; West Kitty, 13½ to 14; West Tolgus, 19 to 20; Agar, 18 to 18½; Wheal Basset, 18½ to 18½; Wheal Uny, 5½ to 5½.

In Indian gold mining shares there has been a fair amount of dealing, but there is no important change in price. There is still that absence of remittances from the mines which has been so long complained of, and the reports generally are by no means encouraging. But little attempt to prove the auriferous character of the reefs appears to have been made, and it almost seems that, practically speaking, operations have to be commenced *de novo* after each monsoon, unless, indeed, the monsoon be a convenient excuse for failing to make returns. The prospects of the Indian gold mines are at present at least anything but reassuring.

The Gold Amalgamating Company, with a capital of 150,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, has been formed to purchase for 62,000*l.* (of which 25,000*l.* is to be taken in cash and the rest in fully-paid shares) Mr. Readwin's patent for the Britten-Readwin pan, the works at East Grenwich, and his secret for preparing mercury to prevent its sickening when used in the separation of free gold from arsenides, sulphides, tellurides, &c. The patent machinery is ingeniously designed, and is declared by Messrs. W. Lloyd, Wise, and Edward Field to embody patentable features of novelty of considerable practical value in such a machine. As to the secretly prepared mercury, it is, of course, impossible to pronounce an opinion until a sample has been chemically or otherwise examined by practical analysts; and it is a satisfactory feature in the prospectus that no allotment is to be made until the directors are satisfied as to all points connected with the secret. As the name of Frederic Brown (of Brown and Wingrove, the well-known melters and refiners) stands first on the list of directors, and Stewart Flixley (of Bixley and Abell, the bullion brokers) is also on the board, the public may reasonably hold them responsible for ascertaining, before parting with shareholders' money, that the secret preparation is valuable for the purpose professed, and of commercial value—that is to say, of such a character that users will require to buy it of the company rather than analyse it and manufacture it for themselves. Mr. Readwin has throughout counted the most searching investigation, and it can scarcely be supposed that such men as Messrs. Brown and Flixley would accept the responsibility they have without mature consideration. It is anticipated that much low grade ore and tailings which are now valueless can be profitably worked by the use of the secret preparation, and if this be demonstrated in practice and on the commercial scale, a great step in metallurgical chemistry will have been made. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Oritá Gold Mines, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, has been formed on the excellent principle inaugurated by the promoters of the Organos Company. No purchase or promotion money is paid, but the shareholders are given the option of purchasing the freehold of the estate, 9 square miles in extent, any time during the lease (21 years at a royalty of one-seventh of the gross proceeds) for 30,000*l.* The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that it is proposed to commence the operations of the company at a point on the estate where the gravel has been thoroughly prospected by a neighbouring mining company, and proved to be exceedingly rich. This company, working with a very small head of water, and only on the top seam of gravel, is now making a profit at the rate of about 6000*l.* per annum and has extracted over 30,000*l.* of gold from the ridge. The present owners of the Oritá Estates have already laid out and commenced the construction of a ditch to carry 3500 in. of water to the spot mentioned. This amount of water will be sufficient to wash at least seven times as much gravel as that now being washed by the neighbouring mine, and, taking as a basis the actual work being done at that mine, should show—Produce of gold dust, 499*l.*; cost of management—working and royalty, 1212*l.*; profit per month, 377*l.* This is considered a moderate estimate, as operations will be commenced on the lowest and richest stratum of gravel, and the amount of work which can be accomplished with a large head of water should be far greater proportionately than with a small one. The estimate furnished by the Superintendent of the Colombian Hydraulic Mining Company, of the sum necessary to put the Oritá Mines into a paying condition, gives—Ditch and pipes, 10,000*l.*; machines, fixing, &c., 5000*l.*—15,000*l.* It is added that everything requisite for the prosecution of hydraulic work on a large scale is contained on the Oritá Estate. The auriferous gravel, according to Mr. W. S. Welton, the Superintendent of the Colombian Hydraulic Mining Company, is practically inexhaustible, as the principal deposit alone extends right across the estate for about three miles, while there are other extensive deposits upon the property. Magnificent timber can be cut on the spot for the construction of sluices and flumes, and a river, containing in the driest season of the year 3500 miner's inches of water, can, at a moderate outlay, be brought to command the principal mines at a height of 500 ft. Labour is abundant and cheap, wages averaging 2*s.* per day. Another important and satisfactory feature in the prospectus is the clause which will effectually prevent allotment "to save the directors," it being stated that no agreements or contracts affecting this company have yet been entered into, but an agreement for a lease has been prepared, and will be signed as soon as all the capital is subscribed, and in the event if no agreement being entered into the deposits will be returned in full. The property has been inspected and favourably reported upon by Mr. W. S. Welton, of the Colombian Hydraulic Company, and Mr. W. Hoskin.

Devon Great Consols, 5 to 5½; the lode in the 115 fathom level east has been further cut into, and so far as seen is 7 ft. wide and of the most promising character. In the 190 fathom level the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of copper and 3 tons of mundaic per fathom. The sinking of Watson's shaft is progressing satisfactorily. Devon Great United, ½ to ¾; the rock-drill has been started on the end of the middle lode in the 60 fathom level, west of Watson's shaft, where it is expected some good ground will shortly be laid open. The machinery throughout the mine is working well. South Devon United, ½ to 1; the lode in the 110 east is 5 feet wide, producing good stones of copper and mundaic worth 8*l.* per fathom, and from the general appearance further improvement is expected. The ground is described as similar to that in which the large deposit of copper was found. The lode in rise back of the 80 fathom level is from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing good stones of copper. Pickstone shaft is down 9 fathoms below the 14 fathom level; ground favourable for sinking. The portable engine was started at Martin's shaft on Wednesday and is working well.

East Wheal Rose are still in strong demand, at 11-16ths to 13-16ths; and from the reports in another column of to-day's Journal everything is considered to be progressing most satisfactorily.

Kit Hill, ½ to ¾; the various levels and winzes are reported to be looking well, and yielding small quantities of tin ore. The main tunnel level has been driven 16 ft. during the last week, and the ground becoming dry, greater progress, it is hoped, will be made. Drakewalls United, ½ to ¾; since July 27, 9 tons of black tin have been prepared for sale, and will be sent to market next week. The agent also reports that he has 15 tons of arsenic soot ready for sale. The driving of the deep adit, west of engine-shaft, progresses satisfactorily, and the stopes and pitches are yielding fair quantities of tin. Mounts Bay, 7-16ths to 9-16ths buyers. From the reports to hand it appears that there are 7 tons of tin awaiting the completion of the stamps, which are in a forward state.

South Frances, 11½ to 12; a correspondent writes that the favourable reports which were issued by the management of this mine sometime back do not appear to have any justification. The mine is an unsatisfactory state, and considerable repairs are needed to put it into proper working order. It is rumoured that a call will be made at the next meeting.

Tresavean, 9-16ths to 11-16ths; it is reported that the stopes at Wheal Boys shaft are improving in value, and that some good indications have been met with in other directions, pointing to further important discoveries.

Old Shepherds, ½ to ¾; it is reported there has been some good enquiries for these shares during the week, that the engine is draining the mine satisfactorily, and that the dressing machinery is at work preparing ore for market.

Richmond, 9 to 9½; the usual telegram from the mine states that the week's run was 322,000, from 486 tons of ore, with one furnace. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of 25,000*l.* The superintendent's report to Aug. 7 will be found in another column. The Eureka Sentinel of Aug. 16 says—It seems pretty definitely settled that the Richmond furnaces will close down on the first of next month unless an unexpected discovery of ore should be made within the next week. The outside wood and coal teams have been ordered off, and Harbuz and Co.'s teams will be taken off on Aug. 23. This will probably throw some 125 men out of employment until next spring, when it is calculated that the furnaces will be started up again. In the meanwhile it is understood that those men who are tributing will be regularly employed by the company to prospect the mine in a systematic manner. It is, of course, much to be regretted that the Richmond furnaces are to be closed down, but we believe that the stoppage is not a longer time than that mentioned.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*; new, 13-16ths to 15-16ths

prem. The weekly report advises that the main shaft has been sunk 12 ft. during the week; total, 122 ft. below the 700. The No. 8 ore body above the 700 is again improving in quantity, and is, moreover, branching off at four different points. Though the No. 8 ore body has not yet been encountered again below the 700, indications of ore are nevertheless favourable. At the Home Ticket there is already an improvement in the ore body. It is now 4 ft. wide, of fair grade. The manager writes:—There is quite an improvement in the ore body we are now working on near the surface. It has increased 1 in size considerably in the last few days.

Eureka Nevada Silver, ¾ to 1; fair progress has been made on the drift from the winze in the 150 ft. level in Bald Eagle in likely ground, and it is reported that if ore is not found within another 25 ft. a new drift will be started from another point, though in the same direction; the Williamsburg still remains stopped.

Asia Minor, par to ¾ prem.; it is stated that the portion of the first shipment of silver-lead ore to England has realised on an average 18*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per ton. The remaining portion, consisting of 87½ tons, will be offered for sale in a few days.

Organos Gold, ¾ to 1; the report received from this mine is of a favourable character. The lodes are said to continue as rich if not richer than has hitherto been reported, while the machinery is so far completed that a return of gold is promised by the next mail. It is believed that this cannot fail to be satisfactory, as while the whole of the quartz extracted is estimated to contain an average of 4 ozs. of gold per ton, some of it is much richer.

In lead mine shares there has been very little doing, and sellers decidedly preponderate; the nominal quotations, however, remain about the same. Leadhills, ¾ to 1, and reported to be in demand, owing, it is considered, to the appearance of the mine. Fine stones of lead ore continue to be raised, and the prospects of the mine throughout are regarded as good. The 70 fm. forebreast is improving, while Wilson's shaft and winze both maintain their value.

Roman Gravels, 8½ to 9½; the accounts from the mine continue to be satisfactory. The 80 end south is still improving and the 65 south is still going forward on the Big Spar lode. The new boiler is being put into the house, and no time will be lost in getting the new compressor and rock drills to work.

Anderton Tin, 1½ to 1½; a correspondent writes that it is anticipated from the favourable conditions and character of the lode that a considerable enhancement in value will be given to this property at an early date.

The Frontino and Bolivia statement of profit and loss account for June shows 221½ tons from general mines produced 2614½ ozs. (average 11-16th oz. per ton); gold bought, 313 ozs.—2927½ ozs. The estimated value of the gold, including Exchange, was 7326*l.* 4*s.* The cost at the mines at Medellin and in London, 5183*l.* 7*s.*; to which add monthly allowance for freight, commission on gold sales and sundry fluctuating outlays not immediately ascertainable, 250*l.*; and gold bought of tributers, 602*l.* 10*s.*—6035*l.* 17*s.*; leaving profit 1290*l.* 7*s.* In addition to the cost of 5183*l.* 7*s.* the sum of 925*l.* 15*s.* has been spent out of the new capital recently provided, and has been debited to capital account. The anticipations of Mr. F. White in his last month's report as to the increased quantity of gold have been more than realised, the increase being 633 ozs. The quantity of mineral stamped is the largest on record, and the produce satisfactory, having regard to the fact that the Silencio and Cordoba Mines were both below the average. For the next month Mr. F. White anticipates a rise in the total weight and a decrease in the cost.

The Antioquia (Frontino) statement of profit and loss for June shows estimated value of gold 90*l.*, cost at the mines at Medellin and in London 179*l.* 3*s.*, loss, 89*l.* 3*s.* In addition to the cost of 179*l.* 3*s.*, the sum of 156*l.* 15*s.* has been spent on capital account.

In Electric Light Companies' shares a fair amount of business has been done. Brush Parents, Brush of Scotland, and Hammonds continue their downward movement, but most others are either stationary or a little higher. Anglo-American Brush (4*l.* paid) are now quoted 10½ to 11½, and Swan United have risen 1½ to 2.

The estimated traffic receipts of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company for the second week in August amount to \$113,433, against \$124,280 for the same period last year, showing an estimated decrease of \$10,847.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 843 tons of ore of 6½ average produce, and containing 51 tons 7 cwt. of fine copper, were sold for 327*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, being 3*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* per ton of ore, 12*s.* 9*d.* per unit, or 63*l.* 18*s.* per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 109*l.* 0*s.* Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Per copper
Aug. 17	2722	1114	12 0	5½	8 6	12 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> —263 4 0
" 31	843	109	0	6½	3 18	12 9½—63 18 9

Compared with the last sale, the standard is stationary. The sales and amounts realised were:—Mellanear, 609 tons for 2241*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; New Cook's Kitchen, 65 tons for 254*l.* 13*s.*; Wheal Jewell, 58 tons for 247*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; East Pool, 53 tons for 137*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Mounts Bay Consols, 39 tons for 312*l.* 3*s.*; West Poldice, 19 tons for 84*l.* 11*s.*

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.—The ten tin lodes recently discovered at Sydney Cove (north) have now been sufficiently tested for an estimate to be formed of their value. Eighty heads of stamps are being erected, and these, it is considered, will produce sales sufficient to pay net profits of over 5000*l.* per annum. These lodes will keep the stamps running night and day, and an important fact is they are mostly drained by an adit level, no pumping, therefore, will be required. It is worthy of remark these rich tin lodes have been discovered since the starting of the mine, and are in addition to the previously known copper lodes, which were reported to be sufficiently rich to pay large profits on the whole of the capital. One of these lodes runs through the sett upwards of a mile in length. There has been a sampling at Trebarhau of about 40 tons of copper, and at Pembro, which is considered to be one of the richest copper mines in the district; the water has been pumped to the 30, and large deposits will shortly be available for market.

TANKERVILLE GREAT CONSOLS.—In their report this week the managers state:—"We have discovered the Potter's Pit main lode making away to the west of the cross or north and south lode, quite a new feature in the mine; and the bright soft solid galena broken in the bottom to-day was cheering to look at. This east and west, or main lode, is now proved for 2 or 3 fathoms west of the cross lode, and is worth in places 2 tons per fathom in soft ground. The west end continues to show signs of a good branch of ore, and we trust that better days are in store for us."

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—It will be seen by the agent's report in the usual place that this fine mine continues to look exceedingly well, several important improvements having taken place in the past week.

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—Some of the directors have just returned from visiting the mine, and state they are more than satisfied with the progress of the work, and the quality and quantity of ore being got from Innes' and Middleton's lodes. Both of these lodes are now cut, and are being worked on in the 10. New stopes are being opened, and the dressing-floors will be kept in full work, followed by regular sales of ore. Captain Doidge, the manager, estimates there are 309,000 fms. of ground still unworked on the various lodes from surface to the 140, the deepest part of the mine.

NORTH PENSTRUTHAL.—An improvement has taken place at the 120 west at the mine since last week, some good stones of tin, intermixed with yellow copper ore, having been met with, and reported yesterday as very much improved in the last 2 or 3 ft. driving. This may be an indication of the commencement of a course of ore.

SOUTH PENSTRUTHAL.—This company is now entering into a contract for sinking their deep shaft 30 fms. below its present bottom by boring machinery, the contractor to sink 4 fms. per month. Hitherto, boring machinery, when employed, has been chiefly directed to driving ends, but in most mines depth, or getting down the shaft, is the all-important object. It is so in South Penstruthal, where the shaft going down in mundaic is understood to cap a large deposit of copper.

OLD SHEPHERDS.—The drainage of the mine is proceeding satisfactorily, the water being down 45 fms., so that the ore at the various levels will now be broken and dressed for market. The produce of the ore from the halvens assay 74½ per cent. of lead and 17 ozs. 18 dwts. 9 grs. of silver to the ton of ore.

TRESAVEAN MINE.—The stopes at Wheal Boys shaft are increasing in number and value, and during the past week several branches of ore have been met with in another part, which indicates that a good lode is near at hand. All the ore now being raised is above the adit level, and in almost virgin ground. So soon as the water is lowered another 40 fms. the main and most important part of the

mine will be open, and the quantities of ore raised will only be limited to the force of men at work. The 24 heads of stamps are working well.

CARN CAMBORNE.—The discovery reported in this mine last week has considerably improved, the lode now being 3 ft. wide, and of a character favourable for producing copper ore in large quantities. The agents calculate that this lode extends for 40 fms. west, and a still greater distance to the western boundary of the sett, making in all a length of about 100 fathoms of unexplored ground, all of which is under the levels that proved very productive in the former working of this mine. The importance of this will be apparent to those acquainted with mining in this rich locality.

BRATSEBERG.—The net weight of the ore per the Via is 176½ tons, and it has realised 13*l.* 17*s.* per ton, exactly the same price as the Mary Owen cargo (208½ tons net), the value of which was 2887*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* A further cargo is expected to arrive in a few days. It must be very gratifying to the shareholders to find such returns coming forward already, and before any of the new machinery is at work.

Mr. Justice North has appointed Mr. H. Newman Smith official liquidator of the Pure Beverage Company.

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ARE BUYERS OF  
LEAD ASHES SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,  
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OFFERS FOR SALE, all or part of the following shares free of commission:—

20 Arenal.	40 Glenroy.	80 South Frances.
20 Bedford.	20 Grogwinion.	100 South Penstruthal.
20 Blue Hills.	35 Gunnislake (Clitters).	30 Tamar.
50 Bratsberg.	200 Herodsfoot.	100 Talketville.
75 Camborne Vean.	25 Hington Down.	10 Tincroft.
10 Carn Brea.	20 Killifreth.	20 Tin Hill.
5 Cook's Kitchen.	5 Kit Hill, 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	10 West Basset.
200 Concoct.	30 Langford.	10 West Frances.
100 Concoct.	100 Morla Du.	10 West Kitty.
50 Devon Gt. Uni., 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	200 Mysore Reef.	35 West Devori.
100 Devon Friendship.	25 New Kitty.	10 West Petrof.
100 D'Esby Mountain.	50 North Busy.	20 West Poldice.
10 Dolcoath.	100 Norway Copper.	5 West Seton.
30 Drakewalls.	500 Old Gwllcombe.	5 Wheal Agar.
55 East Blue Hills.	100 Parys Copper.	15 Wheal Basset.
100 East Buller.	100 Penhalla.	10 Wheal Grenville.
20 East Chiverton.	50 Phoenix United.	25 Wheal Jane.
10 East Pool.	40 South Caradon.	10 Wheal Kitty (St.
100 East Roman Gravels.	23 South Condurrow.	Agnes).
50 Eberhardt.	100 South Crebor.	50 Wheal Uny.
20 Frongoch.	10 South Crofty.	25 Wheal Crebor.
50 Gawton.	46 South Devon.	150 Wheal Sisters.

The present is a favourable opportunity to purchase low priced shares, and I strongly recommend their purchase.

Orders by letter or telegram promptly attended to.  
Speculative accounts not opened on any terms whatever.

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50 Bedford United.	100 Herodsfoot.	150 Poldice.
75 Colorado.	25 Hington Down.	10 South Condurrow.
100 Colorado.	100 Indian Consolidated.	50 South Devon.
100 Carn Camborne.	50 Indian Phoenix.	50 South Penstruthal.
150 Devon Friendship.	100 Javali.	80 South Tolcarne.
100 Devala Moyer.	50 Kit Hill.	50 Tolima A.
100 Drakewalls.	70 Kapanga.	50 Trevaunance.
100 Eschequer.	20 Lead Hill.	100 Trevaunance.
100 East Blue Hills.	100 Langford.	50 West Caradon.
50 East Caradon.	25 New Kitty.	5 West Killy.
100 Eureka Nevada.	65 North Blue Hills.	40 West Killybreen.
50 Gawton.	100 New West Caradon.	50 West Godolphin.
60 Glenroy.	20 Penhalla.	100 West Crebor.
100 Gold Coast.	100 Prince of Wales.	50 Wheal Coates.
50 Hoover Hill.	125 Potosi.	20 Wheal Uny.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Trevaunance United Mines shares. See report in this day's Journal. The recent discovery is improving, turning out better than when last reported on. The piece of ground is extensive and most valuable.

## MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

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Can SELL the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

50 Almada, 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	100 Greys Brewery, off w.	75 Pestarena, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
25 Bedford Unit., 22 5 6	50 Herodsfoot, 4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	50 Potosi, 13 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
20 Bratsberg Cop., 21 16 3	25 Hington, 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	10 Richmond, 23 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
100 Colombian Gold, 7 <i>s.</i> 6	100 Hoover Hill, 5 <i>s.</i>	100 Ross Grande, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
50 Chile Gold, 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	75 Kapanga, 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	100 Ruby, 22 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
50 Callao Bie, 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	25 Leadhills, 22 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	150 Silver Peak, 5 <i>s.</i>
50 Don Pedro, 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	50 La Plata, 22 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	50 South Devon, 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
30 Dev. Friendship, 4 <i>s.</i> 6	25 Mona Consola, 23 <i>s.</i>	50 Sortridge Con., 4 <i>s.</i> 3
30 Devon Gt. Uni., 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	50 Mounts Bay.	75 Tankerville, 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
60 Drakewalls, 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	40 North Blue Hills, 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	50 West Crebor, 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
40 Eberhardt, 8 <i>s.</i>	150 Nouveau Monde, 7 <i>s.</i> 3	50 West Lisburne, 15 <i>s.</i>
50 East Blue Hills, 10 <i>s.</i> 6	25 New Kitty, 22 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	40 West Devon, 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
100 Gunnislake (Clitters), 23 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	20 Organos Gold, 23 12 6	35 West Caradon, 8 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
	60 Prince of Wales, 8 <i>s.</i>	25 Wheal Crebor, 22 7 6
	50 Parys Mountain, 8 <i>s.</i>	

Shares in Home, Foreign, and Colonial mines, bought and sold at net market prices, free of commission.

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SPECIAL BUSINESS in Indian gold mines, also in rails, trams, Egypt, Ottoman Banks, Turks, and Lombards, for cash or account on receipt of usual cover. BANKERS: ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

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FOR SALE, the following, or any part. OFFERS CAN BE MADE:—

SPECIAL NOTE.—Buyers should ascertain my price before going elsewhere.  
200 Almada.  
75 Bratsberg, 3*s.*  
40 Devon Great Consols.  
220 Devon Friendship, 4*s.* 3*d.*  
200 East Blue Hills.  
225 East Craven Moor.  
10 Great Laxey, 21*s.* 6*d.*  
200 Herodsfoot, 4*s.* 6*d.* c.p.  
200 Kit Hill.  
100 La Plata, 22 2*s.* 6*d.*  
100 La Plata, 22 2*s.* 6*d.*  
100 South Devon United.  
100 South Devon United.  
100 South Devon United.  
100 South Devon United.  
100 South



### Notices to Correspondents

\*. Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**SOUTH CARADON, AND THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.**—In the Journal of Aug. 19, in an article headed South Caradon, and the Cost-book System, the writer has made an important error—on May 10 it is stated a profit was made of 474l. 15s. 5d.; this should have been a loss of that amount.—WM. H. RULE: South Caradon Mine, Liskeard, Aug. 29.

**Received.**—“P. G. S.”—“O. J.”—“G. H. P.”—“C. W.”—“B. S.”—“R. W. H.”—“S. H.”—(Tadmorden): We think you will find it on Aug. 19.—“J. E.” (Abingdon): We never give an opinion; apply to some respectable broker who deals in mine shares.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

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### THE MOTIVE AND LIGHTING POWER OF THE FUTURE.

The inaugural address of Dr. SIEMENS, as President of the British Association, delivered at Southampton last week, was a highly interesting, valuable, and suggestive one, and most appropriate to the present time, when much that is new in connection with the economical production of motor power and lighting is being brought under public notice. Last year no less than 181 patents were taken out in this country in connection with electricity, showing that it is the great question of the day now under the consideration of our most eminent scientists, mechanical engineers, and practical chemists, and few have done more in testing its practicability for various purposes than the President of the British Association. Following the example of his distinguished predecessors in the chair, Dr. SIEMENS devoted a large portion of his elaborate and able address to the particular branch of science, of which he is one of the ablest living exponents—electricity, its power, and what may be expected from it in the future. At the present time we know that from our best steam-engines we only receive a comparatively small portion of the power contained in the coal, whilst in our air-compressors we only obtain some 40 or 50 per cent. of the useful effect. Electricity, however, gives far different results, even allowing for all deficiencies that would arise from its transmission from a considerable distance. According to Dr. SIEMENS it has now entered the lists in competition with compressed air, the hydraulic accumulator, and the quick-running rope as used at Schaffhausen to utilise the power derived from the Rhine fall. The transformation of electricity into mechanical energy can be accomplished, it is stated, with no further loss than is due to such incidental causes as the friction and heating of wires, and these in a properly designed dynamo-electric machine do not exceed 10 per cent., whilst Dr. SIEMENS states that from some experiments of his own a still nearer approach to ultimate perfection is attainable. With respect to illuminating our streets we may now assume that electricity has passed from the experimental to the practical stage, although further improvements with respect to its adaptation may be looked for, and most people will agree with Dr. SIEMENS that the monopoly so long enjoyed by gas companies has had the inevitable effect of checking progress for its improvement and more general utilisation. The companies have certainly not done much in encouraging the application of gas for heating purposes, more especially in reducing the pressure in the mains during the day to the lowest possible point consistent with the prevention of atmospheric draught. The introduction of the electric light, however, has convinced gas managers and directors that such a policy is no longer tenable, but must give way to one of technical progress, and as Dr. SIEMENS truly says, new processes for the cheapening of the production and increasing the purity and illuminating power of gas are now being brought forward, and improved burners, rivaling the electric light in brilliancy are now to be met with in most of our leading thoroughfares. These, we may say, are really the outcome of the electric light itself, for no improvements were brought forward worth speaking of until the electric light was introduced for the purpose of superseding gas.

But were the latter to continue to be the power in use Dr. SIEMENS reiterates a rather new idea as to how it could be most economically supplied to towns for street and household purposes, for he holds that the time will come when gas will be more extensively resorted to by all classes as the cleanest, cheapest, and most convenient of heating agents, and when the raw coal will only be seen at the bottom of the mines where it is produced. However startling this may appear to be yet it is feasible, as those who have studied the subject will readily admit. To effect this it is only necessary, in all cases where the town to be supplied is within (say) 30 or 40 miles of the colliery that the gasworks should be planted at the mouth, or what is better, at the bottom of the pit, whereby all haulage of fuel would be avoided, and the gas in its ascent from the bottom of the colliery would receive an onward pressure in all probability sufficient to impel it to its destination. The transporting of combustible gas through pipes for such a distance has been proved to be a by no means difficult matter, as has been illustrated at Pittsburgh, where natural gas from the oil is used in large quantities. In the course of his address Dr. SIEMENS laid some stress on a subject which has been frequently treated of in the columns of the Journal—the valuable hydrocarbons, or what are usually termed the by-products of the gasworks. And here we may say that the gas-tar of our gasworks, producing the finest and most beautiful dyes, is principally exported to Germany. There the aniline and other dyes are extracted from it and exported to this country, the manufacturers in which pay no less than 3,000,000l. annually for the dyes required by them in the production of textile and other fabrics.

This is certainly no credit to our own chemical manufacturers, for there is no reason why the dyes should not be extracted at home, and, of course, at a much less cost than possibly be the case in Germany. Dr. SIEMENS tells us that the annual value of the gasworks by-products in this country amounts to a very large sum. The colouring matter he estimates at 3,350,000l.; sulphate of ammonia, 1,947,000l.; pitch, 365,000l.; cresote, 208,000l.; which, with carbolic acid, coke, &c., makes a total value of 8,370,000l. Taking the coal required at 9,000,000 tons, at 12s. per ton, equal to 5,400,000l., it follows that the by-products exceed in value the coal used by nearly 3,000,000l. In using raw coal for heating purposes it is plain that these valuable products are not only absolutely lost to us, but in their stead we are favoured with those semi-gaseous products in the atmosphere so well known to the residents of London and other large towns in the shape of smoke. In connection with these Professor ROBERTS has calculated that the soot in the pall hanging over London on a winter's day amounts to 50 tons, and that the carbonic oxide, a poisonous compound resulting from the imperfect combustion of coal, may be taken as at least five times that amount. Mr. AITKEN, in a paper communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has also shown that the fine dust resulting from the imperfect combustion of coal is mainly instrumental in the formation of fog, each particle of solid matter attracting to itself aqueous vapour, the globules of fog being particularly disagreeable, owing to the presence of tar vapour—another result of imperfect combustion of raw fuel, which might be turned to much better account at the dye-works. On the contrary, the electric light gives off no smoke, and the heat, though great at the luminous point, is confined to such a minute space that it is not practically inconvenient. Gas, it is stated, is the cheapest form of fuel that can be obtained, and its greater efficiency is found in the circumstance that 1 lb. of gas yields in combustion exactly double the heat produced in the combustion of a pound of ordinary coal, the extra heating power being due partly to the freedom of the gas from earthy impurities, but chiefly to the heat imparted to it in effecting its distillation. Dr. SIEMENS believes

that, in consequence of the great advantage of gas over raw coal, that before many years have elapsed we shall have in our factories and on board our ships engines with a fuel consumption not exceeding 1 lb. of coal per effective horse-power per hour, in which the gas-producer takes the place of the somewhat complex and dangerous steam-boiler.

The advent of such an engine and of the dynamo-machine must mark a new era of material progress at least equal to that produced by the introduction of steam-power in the early part of the century. The effect of such an engine on the mercantile navy alone would require some calculation, but it would certainly be immense. But returning to electricity, which, as we have before stated, formed the leading portion of Dr. SIEMENS' address, we may say that its capabilities for fusing, although not specially noticed, have been demonstrated, and the advantages of it practically shown. It has been found that 1 lb. of coal will melt nearly 1 lb. of mild steel, whilst by means of the dynamo-electric current 1 ton of steel is produced by the burning of 12 cwt. of coal—in fact, the temperature obtainable is something enormous, and theoretically unlimited, our scientists having estimated it at 3500° Centigrade. When our iron and steel can be produced with such a small amount of fuel, our ships sent to sea with engines capable of doing the work required so economically, and with a brilliant light at a moderate cost, well may it be said that we are hovering upon the brink of the greatest practical discovery of the age with respect to the motive, fusing and lighting, power of the future. The question to which Dr. SIEMENS so ably called attention is, indeed, one the solution of which is now receiving the most thoughtful consideration of scientists at home and abroad, and the result we believe will be to maintain and extend the position of England as the greatest commercial and industrial power in the world.

### OUR RAILS IN BRITISH AMERICA.

There appears likely to be for some time to come a good demand for our rails in Canada. The chief customer will be the Canadian Railway Company, but at the same time there is great activity observable in regard to Canadian railway construction generally. The Canadian Pacific authorities have now accumulated sufficient matériel in the way of ties and iron to construct a line to the Saskatchewan, and track laying is progressing at a rapid rate, notwithstanding that a rough section of country is being traversed. Of late track-laying has advanced at the rate of three miles per day, and rails are now laid a distance of 347 miles from Winnipeg. It is not expected that the Thunder Bay section will be open for traffic this year, but the contractors of Section B have pushed forward the heavy work down their track to 67½ miles, and trains can be run with safety over their section. Some trestle-work has yet to be filled up, but otherwise Section B is finished and ready for traffic. Upon Section A sink-holes have appeared, and the line is at present impassable. North of Lake Superior construction has also begun upon the Canadian Pacific, from Thunder Bay Landing to Nipigon. Five or six engineering parties are exploring along the north shore of Lake Superior, and contracts for the construction of the whole section from Nipigon to Nipissing will be let early next year.

As Canada is participating, to some extent, in the prosperity which appears to be once again spreading over North America, and as amalgamation arrangements have been carried through by the Great Western of Canada, the credit of the Grand Trunk of Canada has sensibly improved, and important improvements and extensions will accordingly be carried out upon this system also. The Midland of Canada, again, has become an important undertaking, and several extensive extensions are in course of execution in connection with it. There appears a danger that the Canadian Pacific will come into competition with the Grand Trunk of Canada at some points, but with this exception there really appears to be no drawback in the Canadian railway future. It is sometimes thought that Canada is losing its population in consequence of the tendency of Canadians to drift away into the United States. But this does not appear to be the case to any extent, and, upon the whole, the population of Canada is steadily increasing, so that the local traffic of the principal Canadian lines has a tendency to expand. This is a matter of very great importance, as hitherto Canadian railways have suffered from a want of both through and local business.

There is one consideration which always suggests itself in connection with Canadian rail contracts, and that is that our iron-masters will do well to see that payment is substantially assured to them for all work and labour done, and all materials supplied by them. We say this because Canadian railway credit has never been very strong, and Canada shares, whether she likes it or not, in the business vicissitudes of the United States, without possessing the population and largely developed resources of her great—not to say marvellous—neighbour.

### COMPRESSED FUEL VERSUS COAL.

When the coal trade is said to be unprofitable, as we hear on all sides at the present time, and when the small material known as slack or smudge only realises from 1s. to 2s. per ton, it is somewhat surprising to find that our mineowners have made no attempts to get out of the old grooves in which they and their predecessors have ran. Coal is sent to market just as it is found, whilst a good deal of the fine slack made in cutting and bringing down is left in the pits. Now, there does not appear to be any necessity for using coal in its ordinary form, or why it should occupy the space it does, seeing that it has been proved that compressed fuel can be made to yield all the advantages we derive from coal, without the many disadvantages. On the Continent, and along the shores of the Mediterranean fuel bricks are most extensively used, and are found easy of transport inland. In France there are several large works in connection with mines where the slack is converted into bricks, and these are now entirely used in the French navy, being preferred for several reasons to the coal in its lumpy state. If compressed fuel, therefore, is found advantageous for steam purposes there is certainly no reason why it should not be found suitable for ordinary household burning as well. Were it so adopted less room would be required for storing a given quantity, whilst there would not be the dirt and dust that are inseparable from coal as it is now delivered into our cellars. There would also be a great difference between the price of it and coal, with very little as regards the heating power for all ordinary purposes.

In France the fine coal is well washed, so that all impurities are removed from it, which is more than can be said with respect to our ordinary fuel, in which we have clinkers and pyrites, by no means pleasant, as they shoot out their mineral particles from the fire, besides which there is a greater amount of ash than there ought to be, showing the earthy mixture sent out with the coal. During the last two or three years large quantities of compressed fuel have been shipped at Marseilles for Egypt and the Mediterranean, and last year about 20 of these vessels unloaded at Alexandria, and several at Port Said and Suez. The fuel has been found much better adapted to the Egyptian market than ordinary coal, especially for the purpose of being transported into the interior, and the buyers, in consequence of the small *pratique* and waste given by the compressed fuel, prefer it to ordinary coal, whilst it also is found to be most suitable for long transport either by railway or by water. But the exportation of the brick fuel, as it has been termed, from Marseilles is not exclusively directed to Egypt, for it is sent to the Turkish ports and the Danube, a good deal going direct to Constantinople. In the shipment of compressed fuel, too, we believe there is no extra insurance premium to be paid, seeing that from the report of our own Royal Commission with respect to the spontaneous combustion and explosion of coal cargoes there has been no case recorded of such combustion having taken place in cargoes of compressed fuel. This no doubt is due to the mode of manipulation and the art of compressing. The bricks are prepared from crushed or disintegrated coal, agglomerated by either pitchy or farinaceous matter, and when compressed in the moulds are dried in ovens. Being then subjected to a considerable heat, so that not only is the moisture or the volatile portion of the pitch or tar expelled, but carbonaceous oxidation also takes place, and whatever fire-damp existed in the cells of the coal is expelled.

The necessary machinery for producing bricks is by no means costly, and at coal mines there is always sufficient power for carrying on the work, whilst the ordinary brick-making machines, some of which are capable of producing from 12,000 to 15,000 blocks a day, could be made available. There are also mixing machines at present in use that are by no means expensive. The small coal could be purchased from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton at least, and if 2s. 6d. per ton is allowed for the cohesive material and the working into bricks, it is evident that the latter could be sold at such a price as would ensure an extensive demand. If produced as it could be the probability is that it would supersede coal, especially in large towns at a distance from any coal mining district. In London, in particular, it would soon make its way, being so easy of carriage, whilst the bricks might be made of a certain weight, so many to a hundred-weight. Compressed fuel, containing other material besides coal might also be considered outside the City dues. However that might be, we think that those colliery owners who turn their attention to the utilising of the small and waste coal by converting it into compressed fuel will find it greatly to their advantage to do so.

**THE COAL TRADE.**—During the past 15 years the annual exports of British coal have very nearly doubled in quantity, and the following table giving the quantity and value of the exports year by year since 1866 shows the manner in which this still extending trade has grown:—

Exports of coal from the United Kingdom.		
1867	10,565,829	£5,488,945
1868	10,967,062	5,437,922
1869	10,744,945	5,165,668
1870	11,702,649	5,638,371
1871	12,747,989	6,246,133
1872	13,198,494	10,442,321
1873	12,617,566	13,188,511
1874	13,927,205	11,984,621
1875	14,544,916	9,658,088
1876	16,299,077	8,904,463
1877	15,420,050	7,844,486
1878	15,494,633	7,330,474
1879	16,442,296	7,206,799
1880	18,719,971	8,372,933
1881	19,587,063	8,785,950

It will be noticed that during the three years immediately succeeding the panic of 1866 the rate of export remained almost stationary. In 1870 an upward movement set in, which continued pretty steadily up to 1876, when the increase realised within seven years was not less than 50 per cent. Thereafter there was no improvement until 1880, when a further upward movement began, which is still in progress, and it is probable that the exports during the current year will be about twice as great as those of 1867. A glance at the column giving the declared value of the exports will show at how low a price we are now selling our coals. Low prices can, however, hardly be long maintained in view of so steady an augmentation in the foreign demand, accompanied, as it is well known to be, by an equally steady demand for coal for home consumption.

**TREVAUNANCE.**—The news from this mine is, fortunately, most encouraging. It is not unlikely that it will turn out to be a speedy prize. No one knows yet the exact extent of the recent discovery of tin, but by the cautious manager of West Kitty it is pronounced to be very considerable. People were long before believing in West Kitty, now the third richest tin mine in Cornwall. How long will they take to grasp the value of the adjoining mine, Trevaunance?

**NEW KITTY.**—The ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Walbrook, on Aug. 29. Mr. John B. Reynolds presiding. The chief object immediately before the shareholders is the cutting of West Kitty rich lode in the New Kitty engine-shaft, and for the attainment of this they have already spent over 3000l. The object is a very laudable one, and if the proprietors are successful no doubt they will reap a very rich harvest, and, judging from the way in which their business is conducted, it is fair to say that they deserve success. It is evident there is great unanimity and satisfaction amongst the proprietors, and bearing in mind the regularity and promptitude with which calls are responded to, there exists great determination to prosecute the undertaking legitimately. The close proximity to West Kitty and Wheal Kitty must on no account be overlooked by those who are watching the progress of the concern, and the premium which the shares readily command and have commanded for a long time past, notwithstanding certain adverse criticisms, clearly indicates that the shareholders have the best possible reasons for believing that they are in possession of a prize. Should this mine and Trevaunance turn out to be anything equal to West Kitty the results of the St. Agnes district will be rather difficult to exaggerate. That these mines are likely to form a rich cluster there is no reason to doubt.

**WHEAL COATES.**—The ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this mine was held at the company's offices, Walbrook, on Aug. 29. The Hon. Ashley G. J. Ponsonby in the chair. There was a very large attendance of shareholders. The interest in the proceedings of the company is evidently increasing, and an important discussion on points of management took place. The results of working this property are, however, somewhat disappointing, and, as is frequently the case, it turns out that at one time the base of operations was not judiciously chosen; but this was mere accident, and reflects on no one. The company can now only be congratulated on the fact that the shareholders have so heartily assented to the resumption of the sinking of a shaft which former proprietors ought never to have abandoned, as, had they continued to sink it, the chances are that the present Cost-book Company would never have been heard of; therefore, this promises to be another illustration of the old saying, that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. There appears, on the part of the officials, every disposition to give the shareholders the fullest information, and at the same time they are careful not to excite undue expectations. Shareholders are often slow to appreciate this policy, liking to have over-coloured statements, but that they will not get such statements as long as the manager of West Kitty is at the head of their affairs in Cornwall is an absolute certainty. On the other hand, the company may be certain that they will know from time to time precisely how they stand, and what their prospects actually are; and this cannot fail to satisfy them if they are ordinary business men.

**CERENA SULPHUR COMPANY.**—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Finsbury-circus, on Aug. 25, Mr. C. Schiff presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman expressed his regret that the result of the year's working had been very unsatisfactory in every respect, and they had not realised a single one of their hopes. They had received the shareholders' authority to attempt the sale of the property, and after a great deal of exertion on the part of Mr. Kossuth they thought they had settled the matter, when all of a sudden the whole affair fell through. The working itself had given bad results as to quantity, quality, cost of production, and increased royalties. The only good part, if it could be called a good part, was the reduction which Mr. Kossuth had effected in the debt of the company during the year from 1,190,000 lire to 750,000 lire—a reduction equal to 16,000l. On the other hand, at the end of the year they held a much smaller stock of sulphur than they had at the beginning of the year. They were even now under a considerable obligation to the bankers in Italy, and Mr. Kossuth had been obliged to sell the stocks at whatever price he could obtain in order to reduce the debt. Mr. Kossuth, in whose hands the management of the undertaking was vested, had always acted with great energy. The directors had continued to serve without remuneration. Mr. J. Stanforth having seconded the motion, Mr. Kossuth observed that he could only repeat what he had said on several previous occasions—that their loss had been exclusively owing to the depreciation in the selling price of sulphur. The difference in the selling price now as compared with the time when the



company was started amounted to 20,000*l.* a year, whereas their loss, as shown in the balance-sheet, only amounted to 10,000*l.* last year. They had done all they could to reduce expenses. The report was adopted without discussion, and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

## SOUND INVESTMENTS.

**CANADIAN RAILWAYS.—THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN.**—At the confirmatory meetings held on the 10th August, resolutions for uniting these two undertakings were passed by immense majorities, thus making the success of the "fusion" even more conspicuous than would have been the case if perfect unanimity had prevailed. In the case of the Great Western only three shareholders representing 175 votes opposed, while 1384 persons, holding no less than 111,610 votes, supported it; and in the Grand Trunk, 3766 advocates of fusion, with 306,293 votes, were confronted by only three dissentients, who, however, did not record their votes at the poll. The opposition having finally dwindled to such infinitesimal proportions proves conclusively that there never could have been any really solid basis or excuse for resisting the measure.

From the 12th August the Grand Trunk and Great Western Companies ceased to have a separate existence, and the amalgamation of two having taken effect on that day, the united undertakings will henceforth be known as the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. To the shareholders in both railways it must be a matter of sincere congratulation at last to have accomplished this result, and especially so after the many futile attempts which have been made to bring it about during the past 20 years. There can be no doubt that the united company will be immensely benefited by the change which has been brought about, and it is satisfactory to know that immediately after the ratification of the agreement between the two companies, vigorous action has been taken in Canada to improve the working of their respective systems both in regard to the public convenience and the interests of the shareholders. It is needless to state that all competition will cease and numerous economies will be gradually introduced.

To shareholders the outlook at the present time is decidedly cheering; the amalgamation has become an accomplished fact, the traffics are improving (the increase for the two weeks ending 26th August amounting to 16,993*l.*), and the prospects for the remainder of the half-year are very favourable. During the ensuing autumn and winter the receipts of all American and Canadian railways must be largely augmented in consequence of the abundant harvest and the general stimulus thereby imparted to all trades and industries. Concurrently with this growth in the earnings, it is confidently anticipated that the values of American railway securities will improve, and there is no doubt that Grand Trunk stocks must participate in any such advance. It should be remembered that for the corresponding period in 1880, when the harvest was not so good as now, and when the traffics also were less than this year, a dividend of 1 per cent. was earned on Grand Trunk Third Preference Stock.

Being now freed from the harassing competition which has prevailed for so many years, and with all the conditions for profitable working distinctly favourable (as they are at the present moment), the united company should steadily advance in prosperity, and particularly so, in view of the tide of emigration which is flowing towards Canada, and the rapidity with which the Dominion is being opened out. I have no doubt myself as to the future, and those who hold on firmly to their investments will, I feel sure, be amply rewarded. Private advices which I have received this week from Canada state that the Grand Trunk prospects at the present time may be best described as "splendid." I look for a marked improvement in the values of all its securities during the next few months.

**MEXICAN RAILWAY.**—The most conspicuous feature of the market during the past month has unquestionably been the remarkable rise in the securities of this railway. Thus, since the issue of my last circular again recommending investments in them the increase in values has been as follows:—

The 8 per cent. 1st Pref. Stock was then quoted 140, it is now 148.  
The 6 per cent. 2nd " " " " 108, " 113.  
The Ordinary Stock " " " " 114, " 134.

Such a considerable improvement has not been brought about without adequate causes. The immediate incentive to the large investment buying which has prevailed has been the great increase in the traffic receipts, the total for the eight weeks to Aug. 26 amounting to over 42,000*l.*, or an average of 5250*l.* per week. When it is remembered that it only requires 11,270*l.* to pay an extra dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Stock for the half-year, the significance of such enormous weekly additions to the earnings has a most appreciable effect on estimates of the six months' working. It is only natural that very sanguine hopes are inspired by such a satisfactory state of affairs, and although at the recent meeting I ventured to predict that the Ordinary Stock would rise to 130 before the next assembling of the proprietors I was scarcely prepared for such an early realisation of my anticipations.

Considered from any point of view the prospects of this railway are in every way most favourable, and it seems only now that a certain section of the investing public are beginning to realise the true position of the undertaking. It will be remembered that for months past I have persistently advised investments in these securities, and have based my arguments on numerous facts which may principally and briefly be summarised as follows:—

- (1) The large and continuous increases in the traffics (and which are likely to continue).
- (2) The very strong financial position—a reference to the last balance-sheet will show that there was a sum of 50,910*l.* to the credit of capital, and 69,357*l.* to the credit of subvention account unexpended.
- (3) The line has been made nearly throughout its entire length with steel rails, and this has been wholly paid for out of the revenue. When this charge ceases, as it will do very soon, the working expenses will be relieved of a heavy item, and the profits consequently be increased.
- (4) The great improvement of the company's property by the expenditure upon the lines of the subvention money, amounting to 60,000*l.* per annum, received from the Mexican Government.
- (5) The cordial relations existing with the Mexican Government, as evidenced by the recent arrangements concluded with them for the increased carriage of coal.
- (6) The rapid development of the country, and the opening out of the same by the establishment of new lines, which act as feeders to this—the main railway system in Mexico; and
- (7) The repeal of the export duty on silver after Nov. 1 next, and by which the company will save from 32,000*l.* to 36,000*l.* per annum.

Mexican papers just received announce that on July 6 the new Central Company's line was opened to Leon, a town of 150,000 inhabitants, which will now be brought into communication with this railway; that the National Company has applied for permission to open their line to Toluca, on the road from Mexico city to the Pacific; and that in Vera Cruz much attention is being directed to the improving of the shipping accommodation of that port, in view of the constantly growing trade.

It will be observed that while in August the Ordinary Stock advanced 20 per cent., the relative improvement in the First and Second Preferences was much less, being 8 per cent., and 5½ per cent. in each instance. The more the Ordinary Stock improves the more secure these preferences become, and I therefore look for the First Preference gradually rising to 160*l.*, and the Second Preference to 120*l.*, as they would still yield 5 per cent. to investors at those prices.

**PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.**—The business of this company continues to steadily improve, and I have no doubt that its securities will quickly participate in the advance in American securities, which is so confidently expected. The Deferred Income

Bonds of \$50 each, at the present price of \$12, or 76 per cent. discount, will, I am sure, become a most popular low-priced investment when the American market again becomes buoyant.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.**—In view of the increased earnings of this railway, and its generally improved position, I continue to recommend investments in the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at 97. They are fairly worth 1 or 2 premium.

**VARNA RAILWAY.**—A slight improvement is to be recorded in the 3 per cent. Obligations. It is understood that a distinctly favourable point has just been reached in the negotiations between the company, the lessee, and the Bulgarian Government, and it is confidently anticipated that a successful result will soon be arrived at. When this event takes place a marked improvement in the value of both shares and obligations must inevitably ensue.

**EAST ARGENTINE RAILWAY.**—Since advising the purchase of these shares last month they have risen 2*l.* It is expected that the directors will soon be in a position to pay the balance of interest to Dec. 31 last. After this clearing off all arrears, the Argentine Government will no doubt find it an easy matter to pay the 7 per cent. Guarantee regularly. The shares are certainly cheap by comparison with other Argentine railway securities, and will, I think, rise to 23*l.* before long.

**GREAT WESTERN AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAYS.**—A rise of 6½ per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively has taken place in these stocks during the past month. The traffic receipts continue to increase most satisfactorily, and with the steady investment demand there is every reason to look for further improvement in both securities.

**CORNWALL MINERALS RAILWAY.**—These stocks have slightly reacted from the advanced quotations of last month. It is satisfactory to know that the great want which has hitherto been felt at Newquay is now likely to be provided for by the establishment of the Newquay and District Water Company. There have been more visitors at this charming seaside resort this year than at any previous time, and anything which tends to its development must also improve the Cornwall Minerals line.

**TRAMWAYS.**—Very little business has taken place in these securities for some weeks past. The recent announcement by the German Tramways Company of a 7½ per cent. dividend would, under ordinary circumstances, have caused the shares to rise to 12*l.*, which I think is their fair value, yet they are still only about 10*l.* 15s. The Bordeaux, Calais, and Anglo-Argentine Tramways are doing very well indeed, and their shares are undoubtedly worth buying.

**INDIAN GOLD MINES.**—The prices of these securities have remained almost stationary during the past month, and, beyond the meeting of the Indian Phoenix Company, nothing special has occurred to influence dealings in them. The advices received from the various properties continue most favourable, though, of course, very little absolute work has been done on the different estates owing to the prevalence of the monsoon, which has been of unprecedented severity this year. The statements made at the Phoenix meeting by Mr. Grove, the manager in India, were highly encouraging, not only to the shareholders in that particular company, but to all who are interested in Indian gold mines. He describes the Phoenix as a grand property, and also spoke in the very highest terms of the neighbouring estates of the Glenrock and Consolidated. It is also satisfactory to learn from him that the Governor of Madras is "a thorough believer in the gold fields of India."

When more active business is resumed after the holidays the results of crushing on the various properties will no doubt be known, and I look for a very active business in the shares at that time. The Phoenix are now crushing night and day the surface stone referred to by Mr. Grove at the meeting, and the Consolidated Company will be at work very soon.

**LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.**—Since the issue of my special circular, on July 21, there has been an increased demand for these shares, and the quotation has advanced to 2 1-16th, 2 3-16ths. In view of the facts to which I called attention on that occasion, and the continued prosperous business of the company, I still strongly recommend investments in the shares. In my last circular I inadvertently referred to the quarterly dividend being due on Sept. 1. Although the three months' profits are for the period ending that date, the distribution cannot, of course, be made until Oct. 1. I have every reason to believe that the old rate of 12 per cent. will be maintained, and the usual official announcement of the payment may be expected in about a fortnight's time.

The following extract from the Denver Tribune will no doubt be read with much interest by shareholders in this company:—"The bullion exhibit for Leadville district at the close of the second quarter shows a thoroughly prosperous condition of affairs in and about the mines. If the last half of the year is as good as the first, the gross return will be the largest ever produced in that remarkable section—in round numbers about fifteen and a-half millions. Leadville maintains the position which it assumed in 1879, of the first and greatest bullion-producing district in the world. . . . Development is constantly uncovering hidden treasure, and but a small fraction of the whole carbonate-bearing territory has been penetrated. They are beginning to discover the existence of inexhaustible fissures beneath the bedded limestone, and as the workings descend toward the granite formation, assurances are given that the future wealth of the mines will be greater than their past."

I consider these shares are fairly worth from 2*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 15s.  
—From Mr. WM. ABBOTT'S Circular for Sept., 16, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.

## WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,  
MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.  
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

It is always well that boundaries of mines should be properly and plainly described. It is the custom on some estates to leave a small strip of neutral ground or barrier between two mines, so that disputes may be avoided. That which took place between South Frances and West Basset, through obstinacy and a fondness for law, cost many thousands of pounds, having been carried on for years and even to the House of Lords; yet it was a matter, as we wrote at the time, and after visiting the spot, that two practical and disinterested parties might have settled in a few hours. On the boundary of the two mines there stood a cottage belonging to one John Vincent, and under this cottage, a width of 30 ft. from the north-east corner to the south corner, one of the richest lodes in the district took its course. It was estimated that in the disputed 30 ft. of boundary there was at least 20,000*l.* worth of ore, and nearly that, we should think, was spent in determining to whom it belonged, and all through a want of clearness in the leases of both mines. The South Frances Company claimed the boundary according to their lease as in a line with the north corner of the cottage. The West Basset people asserted that their boundary extended to the south corner; so each claimed the land under the cottage. The case went before the House of Lords in 1866.

Writing in the Journal more than 20 years ago we referred to the very question mooted by our correspondent. We wrote—"It has always been a difficult matter to persuade some people that mines making the greatest returns, and paying the largest dividends, are not necessarily the best and safest to invest in. In the olden time the fair and proper way of working a mine was considered to be that of taking away half the quantity of ore discovered, leaving the other half as reserve, in case of any temporary falling off in the lodes; but in these go-ahead times shareholders—especially those who buy for the market—look for the largest returns that can be made, and hence it is we see so many mines pay dividends too soon. A dividend mine wherein shares are required for investment is safer to buy so as to pay only 10 per cent., with a prospect of increasing to 20 per cent., than one which is paying 20 per cent. by being worked too hard, and with probabilities therefore of falling off in a year or two."

But, added to this, nowadays a worse evil, as it appears to us, has

cropped up, that of dealing and jobbing in dividends. And only one side of the evil was shown at the Killifreth meeting, when a majority of dealers carried a dividend of 300*l.* more than the profit shown, leaving a working capital of only 95*l.* in hand. It was said that large transactions had taken place in dividends, as much as 7s. 6d. per share having been given for them, and when it was found the mine had only made 5s. there was a clamour, and a majority, composed of the dealers, insisted upon dividing the old balance in hand, leaving the mine to be carried on with borrowed money or debts unpaid. Should this system continue a grave injury will be done to mines managed in Cornwall.

Prince of Wales has sampled 88 tons of copper ore—22 tons 10 per cent., 32 tons 6 per cent., and 34 tons burnt leavings. The whole we estimate to produce about 300*l.* The monthly sale of tin will be 1½ ton. In regard to the silver referred to last week, we have received plans and particulars. The discovery at Bennett's shaft in Wheal Fortune, of which we know nothing except from rumour, is said to be a large vein with a branch of silver 3 or 4 in. wide, producing 200 ozs. to the ton. Whether this will turn out anything or not we cannot say; at any rate, it is only 28 fms. from our boundary, and the silver lode runs through two fields belonging to Prince of Wales; thus if found of any permanence in Wheal Fortune a shaft near the boundary in Prince of Wales would soon reach it and at little cost.

At North Blue Hills the men have managed to crawl about 20 fathoms into the adit, and have broken some very good tin from a part of the lode left standing by the old workers in the back. One stone made 1 cwt. of tin to the ton of stuff.

We have not time this week to notice the article in an evening paper (sent us by a correspondent), and which wrongly assumes that the decrease in the production of copper, lead, and silver is owing to its exhaustion; but we will refer to it next week. The writer says, "The fact simply remains that the mines are rapidly approaching exhaustion, and if the decline continues—and there is nothing to indicate a hope of revival—another period of 15 years will see us nearly at the end of our mineral resources, so far as lead, copper, and silver are concerned." Very alarming this, if it were true; but let us assure the writer that if we can once more get the prices for our lead and copper that we got 15 years ago the production will increase fast enough.

## NORTH METAL MINE—STARTING THE ENGINE.

The mine is situated in the parish of Sithney, adjoining Great Wheal Vor. It has been taken up, with two adjoining sets named Wheal Vor and Great East Vor, North Metal being in the centre, by a few wealthy gentlemen in London, and a considerable amount of work has been done in all three mines, but North Metal was the first to have an engine, and it was started on Thursday last. These mines have been taken up with the view of working Great Wheal Vor lodes. The engine-shaft at North Metal is 30 fms. below the adit on the course of the lode, and little or no driftage has been made, but as soon as the water is drained it is proposed to drive a cross-cut south forthwith to intersect the Great Vor lode, which yielded such enormous riches in years gone by. The engine, which was started on Thursday, is a 32-in., in good condition, and was purchased from Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle. Substantial pitwork has been fixed from adit to surface, and the mine is laid out with a view to permanent working. The depth of the mine is about 45 fms. from surface. There are 12 heads and axle of stamps on the mine, and they will be erected forthwith. It may be remembered that from Great Wheal Vor there was returned 2,000,000*l.* worth of tin, and that the mine gave between 500,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* in dividends, their monthly returns being at one time 210 tons per month. The Great Wheal Vor lodes dip eastward towards North Metal and the other mines, and it is said that rich courses of tin were left unworked about 10 years ago. This is one of the most ancient districts for tin in Cornwall.

Mr. R. SYMONS, the manager of the mine, christened the engine, with a bottle of wine, the Morgan engine, Mr. Morgan being one of the principal proprietors. There were loud cheers at the performance of the ceremony, and Capt. Prisk expressed a hope that the starting of the engine would be a blessing to the district, and bring back the old times again.

After the ceremony the company and friends dined together at the Star Hotel, Helston, under the presidency of Captain Prisk. A most liberal and excellent spread was put upon the table, for which the host and hostess were heartily thanked.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN proposed "Success to North Metal," and expressed a hope that the men would continue to work in the future as they had in the past, and that mining would increase in the district. The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

The next toast from the chair was "The Lords of the Mine," who were gentlemen they could rely upon, and they had been very kind to the adventurers, having given every facility, and helped them in every way, and he hoped they should be able to return to them a large amount in the shape of dues. (Applause.) Mr. B. JOHNS, in responding for some of the lords, assured the adventurers that in any way he could assist them he would do so. The dues were easier than usual, and the lords wished them every prosperity in their undertaking. There was great praise due to Capt. Cowling, who had had his eyes on the property for many years, and from the information which he had received he believed North Metal was the best sett in the western part of Cornwall. When Captain Cowling made application for the sett he said he had got a noble party to join him, and he (Mr. Johns) was glad to see Mr. Spargo there that day, and he wished him every success.

Mr. JAMES, on behalf of other lords, also responded. He congratulated the company on having such a valuable sett, and said he did not think the company could have dropped on a more remunerative spot than they had. Anything he could do as agent he would be happy to do, and he hoped the day would not be far distant when he would be receiving cheques for dues. (Applause.)

Mr. R. SYMONS, in responding for "Mining in the District," said he was born in it, and was intimately acquainted with all the proceedings of the district for the last 50 or 60 years, and the rich discoveries that had been made in the mines there, and considering that a most productive lode entered directly into North Metal sett, and at no great distance, and that as the dip was eastward they might fairly assume that the lode was not exhausted. Far from it, for it was well known that when working was left off there was a large quantity of ore running in that direction. There was every probability that in going down and following the old men's workings they should soon come upon a bunch of ore. It was manifest that the tin was to be found in the bottom adit, and it was simply a question of going down on the lode in order to raise tin. They might fairly hope that as they went down they would find abundance of it, and the same remark would apply to New Great Wheal Vor. He trusted that there was a new and successful era before the Vor district, which had long been distinguished as a tin producing district.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Promoters of the Mine." They all knew that they could not do without gentlemen bringing money into the county, and the way the money had been spent with these gentlemen was worthy of all praise. He was sorry that some of the gentlemen expected were not present, because he was sure they would have been glad to be with them that day. Mr. Spargo he had known for many years, and had found him an upright, honest, gentleman, who had introduced into the county hundreds of thousands of pounds. (Applause.)

Mr. SPARGO, in responding, said there was no promotion in that undertaking in any shape or form. It was a partnership business altogether, and their object had been to carry out the undertaking as straight as possible. Unfortunately the gentleman most interested was unable to come down. He contended that if they appointed an agent on whom they could rely they should let him carry out his own views, and when Capt. Prisk had been appointed he told him never to mind what anybody said, conduct the mine in his own way, and not be frustrated in any way. They had a good district, and he believed they had good mines, especially the one they had started that day. By-and-bye they should have a general meeting to go into financial business, but at present, looking at the working of the last two months, it was astonishing what had been accomplished. All had been working in harmony, and he hoped this would continue to be so. (Applause.)

Capt. COWLING, in responding to the toast of his health, said he had had New Great Wheal Vor in his eye for 15 years, and he believed the lode in New Great Wheal Vor would produce ton per ton of tin as much as Great Wheal Vor lode did with the same expenditure. He never saw a lode so productive at the depth, nor such prospects in any little mine. As for North Metal, he had not worked there, but he did not see why it should not make a good and profitable mine.

Other toasts followed, and the future success of the mine was spoken of with the greatest confidence.

At the British Association Mr. J. Coleman, mechanical engineer of Glasgow, submitted a paper on a "Combined Gas Motor and Cold Air Machine." This was the first successful attempt to drive machinery by connecting it directly with the piston-rod of a gas-engine cylinder, so as to get the direct action upon one sole plate, thus avoiding the complication of transmitting the power of the gas-engine by the medium of belt and shafting, or a system of cog-wheels. The idea had been successfully turned to account in combining an Otto gas motor cylinder with a dry-air refrigerating machine lately brought into use on the premises of Messrs. Brooke, Leadenhall Market.

At a meeting of the board of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, held on Wednesday, it was decided to propose a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year ended June 30 last, making, with the amount paid for the previous half-year, 6 per cent. for the year; and after providing for extensions, to carry 10,000*l.* to reserve fund.



# MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR 1881—No. IV.

**COAL.**—The total number of collieries raising coal in the year 1881 was 3813; the total production of coal, 154,184,300 tons. In 1880 the number of collieries was 3877; the coal raised, 146,818,622 tons, showing an increase in 1881 of 7,365,678 tons, and a decrease of 64 in the number of collieries. The number of collieries and the coal produced in the coal fields of the United Kingdom were as follows in the year 1881, the returns for 1880 appear side by side:—

Coal fields.	No. of collieries.	1881.	No. of collieries.	1880.
ENGLAND.	Tons.		Tons.	
Northumberland and North Durham .....	179	14,061,507	175	14,046,008
South Durham .....	186	21,530,913	205	20,581,275
Cumberland .....	27	1,769,213	27	1,680,731
Westmoreland .....	3	1,860	3	4,342
Cheshire .....	29	782,000	29	681,350
Lancashire, E. and N. .....	356	9,326,722	361	9,520,150
West .....	176	9,173,088	174	9,599,850
Yorkshire, E. and W. Riding .....	484	18,287,141	505	17,473,525
Yorkshire, No. Riding .....	2	7,036	2	7,892,969
Derbyshire .....	223	8,508,923	235	4,440,680
Nottinghamshire .....	39	4,758,060	42	1,106,639
Warwickshire .....	32	1,133,419	32	1,064,550
Leicestershire .....	45	1,145,265	26	8,481,000
South Staffordshire .....	449	8,481,000	454	9,661,534
Worcestershire .....	144	4,793,400	144	4,083,290
North Staffordshire .....	55	892,500	61	905,980
Shropshire .....	102	1,361,396	103	1,235,153
Gloucestershire .....	36	731,754	36	781,591
Somersetshire .....	2	20	2	—
Devonshire .....	2	—	1	—
Dorsetshire .....	124	5,412,840	103	5,029,750
Monmouthshire .....	51	835,850	51	789,950
Flintshire .....	54	1,834,747	54	1,555,238
Denbighshire .....	289	15,987,516	298	15,519,362
Glamorgan .....	5	192,642	5	99,750
Brecknock .....	8	79,153	8	79,500
Pembrokeshire .....	47	652,025	33	625,750
Carmarthen .....	360	14,148,880	361	12,010,443
Eastern district .....	275	6,674,175	290	6,255,443
Western district .....	51	127,585	50	133,719
Ireland .....				

Total .....

Following the increased production of coal in 1881, we learn from the introduction to the "Mineral Statistics" that the coal shipped to Foreign Countries and British Settlements abroad gave an increase of 867,992 tons; the coal carried by railways and canals showing an increase of 5,054,689 tons, the coals consumed in blast-furnaces an increase of 502,361 tons, and in other branches of iron manufacture 50,000 tons, and of coal used in foreign steamers clearing from British ports 301,512 tons.

**PRICES OF COAL.**—In the London Market in the year 1881 the average prices per ton of the best household coal in the River Thames, the produce of the Great Northern Coal Field, varied from 14s. 10d. to 16s. 7d. per ton, so that the mean price for the year may be taken at 16s. per ton. This is exclusive of merchants' charges, commission, and city dues. The coals here referred to are different varieties of Wallsend from the districts of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Hartlepool.

The following table gives the average price of coals per statute ton in each of the following coal-producing districts in the year 1881.—

COAL.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
Durham & North-umberland .....	7s. 10d.	12s. 6d.	5s. 3d.	3s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	2s. 6d.
Cumberland .....	8	11	5	4	3	2
Derbyshire .....	6	1	0	5	3	6
Cheshire .....	8	10	5	0	4	0
Lancashire .....	10	20	0	5	7	3
North Staff. .....	7	4	10	0	5	0
South ditto .....	8	5	12	0	6	10
Nottingham .....	5	8	6	0	3	10
Warwickshire .....	7	0	9	0	5	4
Shropshire .....	9	13	4	0	3	4
Somersetshire .....	10	8	14	2	6	8
Gloucestershire .....	10	6	14	0	6	8
Yorkshire .....	8	0	11	8	5	2
Monmouthshire .....	6	10	8	0	0	4
North Wales .....	9	0	33	0	3	3
South Wales .....	6	7	13	4	0	3
Scotland .....	6	6	8	0	5	6
Ireland .....	10	9	25	0	5	0

**DISTRIBUTION OF COAL.**—Of the output of the Durham and Northumberland collieries in 1881, amounting to 35,592,420 tons, the coal sent to foreign countries, including coke, amounted to 7,520,015 tons; coastwise, 6,333,393 tons; carried by North-Eastern Railway for local consumption, 6,231,364 tons; and for railway use, 640,922 tons; coal and coke carried south of Alport to Carlisle, 2,690,008 tons; that consumed in the blast-furnaces and malleable ironworks, foundries, &c., 4,200,000 tons; colliery consumption, 1,600,000 tons; and local manufacture, domestic use, &c., 1,861,495 tons. Other railways carried smaller quantities for conveyance to remote districts; thus, the Great Northern carried 291,940 tons from Durham; the Midland Railway, 132,214 tons; the Furness Railway, 626,065 tons; and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, 153,997 tons.

**CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.**—The produce of the Cumberland coal field finds its way chiefly to the Irish markets through the shipping ports of Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, and was distributed as follows in 1881, the production of Cumberland being 1,769,213 tons, that of Westmoreland 1860 tons.

DISTRIBUTION OF CUMBERLAND COAL.	Tons.
Coal shipped coastwise .....	512,265
to foreign parts .....	1,046
Coal carried by Maryport & Carlisle Railway .....	110,216
London and North-Western Railway .....	377,038
Furness Railway to Furness and other stations .....	57,630
Coal used at ironworks, in collieries, and for local consumption .....	712,878

Total .....

The shipments from Whitehaven show a total of 214,642 tons; from Workington, 37,235 tons; Maryport, 229,960 tons; and Carlisle (Silloth), 30,428 tons.

**CHESHIRE COAL FIELD.**—Of the 782,000 tons of coal raised in this coal field, the London and North-Western Railway carried out of the district 205,412 tons, of which 199,114 tons were carried to the stations on their own lines, and 6298 tons to other lines. The Midland Railway carried from Cheshire 1607 tons received from other lines. The shipments from Chester coastwise amounted to 41,282 tons, and to foreign countries 6047 tons.

**LANCASHIRE COAL FIELD.**—The following shows generally the more important quantities of coal distributed by railway and canal, the total output of the collieries amounting in 1881 to 18,499,810 tons, against 19,080,000 tons in 1880.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	Quantities—tons.
London and North-Western .....	6,734,010
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	4,090,012
Midland .....	1,628,812
Bridgewater Navigation .....	783,000
Leeds and Liverpool Canal .....	1,065,703

The coal sent coastwise from Lancashire ports amounted in 1881 to 531,228 tons, and to foreign countries 753,732 tons, the latter of the value of 406,532.

**YORKSHIRE COAL FIELD.**—This coal field produced 18,294,177 tons, including 7036 tons raised in the North Riding. The southern area of the coal field, extending into Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, with the adjacent areas of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, producing 15,545,667 tons. The Midland Railway in 1881 conveyed a total of 12,101,456 tons from the coal fields above-named.

COAL FIELDS.	Tons.
Yorkshire .....	2,904,571
Derbyshire .....	6,026,069
Nottinghamshire .....	1,677,943
Warwickshire .....	324,815
Leicestershire .....	1,168,058

Total .....

The other coal carrying lines conveying the following quantities from Yorkshire:—

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	Tons.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire .....	4,949,542
London and North-Western .....	289,536
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	1,950,065
Great Northern (South Yorkshire and West Riding) .....	1,962,672
North-Eastern Railway .....	1,757,345
The Leeds and Liverpool Canal .....	186,933

\* A part of this quantity includes the output of some Lancashire collieries, also the coal sent to Hull, Goole, and Selby for shipment.

The total quantity of coal sent from Yorkshire ports in 1881 amounted to 1,304,955 tons, of the value of 606,546. Of the above quantity Hull shipped 632,356 tons, Goole 301,384 tons, and Grimsby 302,960 tons.

**SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE.**—Of the coal raised in this coal field amounting to 10,158,670 tons, the quantity raised from that area of the coal field coming under the Mine Drainage Association, in the districts of Bilston, Tipton, Oldbury, Kingswinford, and Old Hill, amounts to 3,049,007 tons, the remaining 7,109,663 tons not coming under the Mines Drainage Act. The production in 1881 was distributed as follows, the returns for 1880 appear side by side:—

DISTRIBUTION.	1881.	1880.
Carried out of county by London & North-Western Ry. .....	1,797,195	1,501,099
Ditto ditto by Midland Railway .....	229,164	189,247
Ditto ditto by the Great Western .....	305,255	306,141
Carried by Birmingham Canal for Birmingham .....	740,415	770,245
By Birmingham Canal for works in mining districts .....	3,460,782	3,401,613
Carried by ditto out of county by Canal .....	215,139	214,390
Domestic consumption in district .....	1,250,000	1,499,023
Colliery consumption, &c. .....	825,000	850,000
Used in manufactures, extra .....	1,335,700	919,770

Total produce of South Staffordshire and Worcestershire .....

The total quantities of coal carried by the Birmingham Canal Navigation in 1881 amounted to 4,416,337 tons compared with 4,386,248 tons in 1880. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal carried 219,509 tons against 218,825 tons in the previous year, the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal 18,362 tons against 18,708 tons in 1880, and the Severn Commission 59,633 tons against 60,468 tons in the previous year.

**NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COAL FIELD.**—A large amount of the coal raised in this part of the county is consumed in the district. The output in 1881 amounted to 4,799,400 tons, compared with 4,083,290 tons in 1880.

DISTRIBUTION.	Tons.
Sent out of North Staffordshire by North Staff. Railway .....	824,348
Local Distribution by North Staffordshire Railway .....	508,448
Local distribution by Trent and Mersey Navigation .....	281,530
Taken from North Staff. by London and North-Western .....	103,501
Great Northern .....	15,851
Coal used at iron furnaces and at ironworks .....	1,152,000
Colliery consumption, &c. .....	180,000
Coal used at potteries and brickworks .....	825,000
Domestic and other local consumption .....	908,722

Total of North Staffordshire .....

**SHROPSHIRE COAL FIELD.**—Of the production of 1881, amounting to 895,200 tons, the London and North-Western Railway carried 117,477 tons, against 106,333 tons in the previous year.

**GLoucester and SOMERSET COAL FIELDS.**—The first-named produced 1,361,396 tons, of which the Forest of Dean contributed 813,327 tons from 60 collieries, Somersetshire producing 731,754 tons. Of the above the Midland Railway carried from both the coal fields 290,701 tons, and a further quantity of 126,216 tons received from other lines. The Great Western also carried 328,885 tons, and the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal 12,897 tons, the quantities shipped coastwise from Gloucester amounting to 244,200 tons, and to foreign countries 17,765 tons.

**SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.**—This coal field, ranging through the counties of Monmouth, Carmarthen, Brecon, Glamorgan, and Pembrokeshire, produced 22,207,176 tons in the year 1881, the output of 473 collieries, compared with 21,354,112 tons in 1880. The details of output of each district and the number of collieries in 1881 are as follows, the increase over the previous year amounting to 853,064 tons.

No. of collieries.	Tons.
28 ... Coal raised in the parish of Aberdare .....	2,060,069
15 ... " " Llanwornno .....	1,488,973
26 ... " " Ystradgynfawr .....	4,271,200
29 ... " " Gelliager .....	1,445,162
191 ... Other returns .....	6,722,112

		Tons.
89	.. Total of Glamorganshire .....	15,987,516
5	.. Brecknockshire .....	102,642
8	.. Pembrokeshire .....	79,153
47	.. Carmarthenshire .....	625,025
24	.. Monmouthshire .....	5,412,840

473 ... Total of South Wales .....

The Great Western Railway carried from this coal field a total of 8,764,023 tons, of which 3,012,006 were conveyed from the Monmouthshire area. The London and North-Western carried 1,114,112 tons, 907,061 tons being carried to stations on their own system, and 207,051 tons to other company's lines. The Midland Railway carried from South Wales 680,007 tons, and the Great Northern 26,655 tons, received from another railway.

The Taff Vale Railway in 1881 carried in various directions 7,278,617 tons, compared with 6,894,403 tons in 1880. The details of distribution in both years are as under:—

RAILWAY DISTRIBUTION.	1880.	1881.
To Cardiff and Penarth Junction .....	5,955,457	6,298,818
Sold, retail .....	356,691	415,805
To Quaker's Yard Junction .....	135,419	143,428
To Mountain Ash Junction .....	4,006	2,130
Conveyed over by other railways .....	345,757	331,535
To Brecon and Merthyr Junction .....	97,010	86,391
To Wnllat Tree Bridge Junction .....	63	510

Total .....

Of the shipments of coal, coke, and patent fuel, 2,705,688 tons were sent coastwise from Welsh ports; 7,839,383 tons of the value of 3,827,303, being sent to foreign countries.

**NORTH WALES.**—The coal fields of Flintshire and Denbighshire produced 2,670,597 tons, the output of the Flintshire pits being 835,850 tons, and those of Denbighshire 1,834,747 tons. In the distribution the Great Western carried out of the district 1,138,497 tons, and the London and North-Western 312,030 tons.

**THE COAL FIELDS OF SCOTLAND.**—The production in 1881 amounted to 20,623,955 tons, compared with 19,174,886 tons in 1880. The eastern and western district producing as follows, the returns for 1880 being added for comparison:—

Year.	No. of Collieries.	Tons.	No. of Collieries.	Tons.
1880 .....	361	12,919,443	290	6,255,443
1881 .....	360	14,148,880	275	6,474,175

In the distribution the North British Railway carried 6,260,624 tons, of which quantity 641,167 were conveyed to Burnt Island for shipment. The Caledonian Railway conveyed 7,021,966 tons, and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway 2,828,156 tons, 1,201,645 tons being for home use, and 1,126,511 tons for shipment.

The shipments of coal coastwise amounted to 1,420,197 tons,

and exports to foreign countries 2,249,053 tons, the declared value of the latter being 917,786.

**CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN THE LONDON DISTRICT.**—The total coal brought into the Metropolitan area in 1881 amounted to 10,563,948 tons, of this 6,764,492 tons were conveyed by railway and canal, 3,809,456 tons being conveyed by sea. The total in the previous year being 9,915,488 tons.

**EXPORTS OF COAL.**—The shipments of coal in 1881 greatly exceed those of the previous year. The total exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel appear in the annexed table with the declared value in each of the same years:—

Description.	Quantities Exported.	Declared Value.	Quantities Exported.	Declared Value.
	Tons—1880.		Tons—1881.	
Coals .....	17,891,181	£7,837,314	18,759,991	£8,285,352
Coke .....	442,797	338,259	414,762	285,753
Patent fuel .....	385,993	197,360	412,310	214,845

Total .....

The quantities of coal received coastwise in the United Kingdom in 1881 amounted to 11,925,873 tons, compared with 11,495,896 tons in 1880, showing an increase of 429,977 tons.

Having fully considered the distribution of the coal production for the year 1881, some interest will be found in the annexed summary, showing the movement of coals in the year 1881 and previous year by railway and canal:—

**DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN 1880 AND 1881.**

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	Tons—1880.	Tons—1881.
Great Western .....	9,606,578	10,481,153
Great Northern .....	3,178,071	3,489,905
North-Eastern .....	13,245,618	13,888,696
North Staffordshire .....	1,251,495	1,332,796
Midland .....	13,283,910	13,578,539
London and North-Western .....	11,100,891	11,490,706
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire .....	3,390,114	5,662,788
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	5,872,082	6,040,077
Taff Vale .....	6,894,403	7,278,617
Maryport and Carlisle .....	274,602	249,368
Furness .....	36,965	87,630
Caledonian .....	6,142,584	7,021,966
North British .....	5,753,779	6,260,624
Glasgow and South-Western .....	2,493,192	2,328,156

CANALS.	Tons—1880.	Tons—1881.
Staffordshire and Worcestershire .....	218,825	219,509
Birmingham .....	4,386,248	4,416,337
Gloucester and Berkeley .....	45,161	41,769
Bridgewater .....	827,000	783,000
Trent and Mersey .....	288,321	281,530
Severn Navigation .....	60,468	59,633
Leeds and Liverpool .....	1,301,105	1,252,696

Foreign countries .....

Coastwise .....

We may add, in concluding our fourth and last notice of the Mineral Statistics, that the Keeper of Mining Records in his introduction to the volume for 1881, acknowledges the valuable assistance he has received from all connected with the mineral industries of the United Kingdom.

## THE TIN TRADE.

Messrs. STRAUSS and Co. (London, Aug. 31) issue the following Statistics of Tin:—

	July 31, 1882.	Aug. 31, 1882.	Aug. 31, 1881.
Straits and Australian, spot .....	7,133	6,196	7,119
Straits, afloat .....	200	170	25
Australian afloat .....	740	856	1,481
Banca, on warrants .....	1,286	938	805
Billiton, spot .....	1,626	1,747	1,405
" afloat .....	563	835	1,080
Australian tin in Holland .....	48	10	—
Stocks in America, including quantity afloat .....	2,840	3,830	3,222

Total .....

Prices of Straits and Australian .....

Deliveries during month in London .....

" " Holland .....

Total .....</



Import of Chili copper during the past fortnight 1405 tons fine, against 814 tons fine same time last year; delivery of Chili copper during the past fortnight, 1126 tons fine, against 2043 tons fine same time last year; import of other copper during the past fortnight 1216 tons fine, against 1074 tons fine same time last year; delivery of other copper during the past fortnight 1144 tons fine, against 1589 tons fine same time last year.—Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast S. A. produce:—Valparaiso, s. from Valparaiso, &c., 122 tons bars, 344 tons ingots; Potosi, from Valparaiso, 50 tons bars; La Escosera, from Valparaiso, 19 tons regulus, 19 tons bars; Ehen, from Valparaiso, 160 tons bars; San Lorenzo, from Lota, 708 tons bars, at Swansea, nil. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	745	14,174	615	—	—
Swansea	3,031	6,274	178	—	—
Total	3,776	20,448	793	—	—

Representing about 23,140 tons fine copper, against 22,861 tons 15th inst.; 29,126 tons Aug. 31, 1881; 32,598 tons Aug. 31, 1880; 31,953 tons Aug. 30, 1879. Stock of copper contained in other foreign ore and Spanish precipitate, 2457 tons fine, against 1474 tons Aug. 31, 1881. Stock of Chilian bars and ingots in Havre, 3220 tons fine, against 3927 tons Aug. 31, 1881. Stock of Coro Coro Barilla in Havre, 15 tons fine, against 345 tons Aug. 31, 1881. Stock of copper other than Chilian in Havre, 355 tons fine, against 1180 tons Aug. 31, 1881. Stock of Chili copper afloat and chartered for to date, 13,243 tons fine, against 9,800 tons Aug. 31, 1881. Stock of foreign copper in London, chiefly Australian, 7346 tons fine, against 8400 tons Aug. 15, 1881.

### Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered—

**THE ALBION NEWSPAPER COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 30,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* The business of printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers, &c. The subscribers are—J. H. Puleston, M.P., 7, Dean's Yard, 20; Lord Folkestone, 8, Ennismore Gardens, 1; J. White, Warrington, 1; H. C. Reynolds, Liverpool, 1; E. Taylor, Birkenhead, 1; J. H. Farmer, Liverpool, 1; B. H. Grindley, Liverpool, 400.

**BORLAND PATENT INJECTOR COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 6000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.* Acquiring and working in the United States certain patents for injectors for steam-engines. The subscribers are—J. Valey, Manchester, 5; R. Dawson, Manchester, 1; J. Wood, Stockport, 10; J. Hood, Withington, 5; E. R. Lowe, Manchester, 2; T. R. Withecomb, Manchester, 2; F. Norton, Manchester, 2.

**THE NITRATE RAILWAYS COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 1,200,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* Acquiring, taking over, and working the business of the National Nitrate Railways of Peru, and any other railways. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. S. Coleman, 12, Tokenhouse-yard; W. B. Hawkins, 39, Lombard-street; W. Macandrew, Colchester; W. A. Michael, 12, Tokenhouse-yard; M. R. Pryor, 12, Great Winchester-street; A. H. Campbell, Cornhill Chambers; A. J. Eilen, 574, Old Broad-street.

**LANEFoot COAL COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 3000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To acquire for 630*l.* the plant, buildings, and leases of coal mines, the goodwill, machinery, trade utensils, stock-in-trade, book and other debts generally, all the assets belonging to the Lanefoot Colliery Company, situate at Lanefoot, near Littleborough, Lancashire, and to carry on the various trades of coal miners and merchants, coke, fire and other clay manufacturers and brickmakers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. B. Bamford, Todmorton, surveyor; J. Clegg, Rochdale, surveyor; T. Share, Littleborough, farmer; A. Taylor, Smallbridge, coal miner; J. Taylor, Littleborough, coal miner; J. Ashworth, Littleborough, builder; A. Chadwick, Littleborough, widow.

**THE MINERAL PROPERTIES ASSOCIATION (Limited).**—Capital 2000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To buy and sell mineral properties, rights, and concessions, in all parts of the world. To obtain by purchase or otherwise any lands, minerals, or mining properties, or rights of way, water or timber, &c., for the purpose of carrying on the business of a mining, smelting, and refining company in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Nicholls, 62, Portnall-road; W. H. Foy, 22, Larcum-street; Mr. F. Dornier, Balham; C. C. Baker, Clapton; T. M. Johnson, 11, Queen Victoria-street; A. Scott, Langham Hotel; J. H. Nicholls, Kensal Green.

**THE ROSS HILL GOLD COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 75,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.* To acquire the gold mines and reefs situate on Ross Hill, at Spitz Kopp, in the Transvaal, South Africa, with their appurtenances and other real estates comprised in an agreement made between F. S. McHattie, J. Peel, and C. K. White of the one part, and G. Newington of the other. To open, work, and fully develop this or any other property of the company, and carry on all operations connected with gold mining, quartz crushing, &c. The subscribers are—W. H. Warchmidt, 14, St. Mary Axe, merchant, 10; F. G. Stewart, East India United Service Club, retired colonel, 10; J. S. Cooke, Gray's Inn, C.E., 1; R. Pinkney, 18, Bread-street Hill, merchant, 1; A. J. Macdonald, 2, Suffolk-lane, merchant, 1; J. H. Anderson, Sydenham Hill, merchant, 1; J. C. Mounsey, 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, merchant, 1. Any shareholder being the possessor of two fully paid-up shares is eligible for a director. The number of the latter must not exceed six or be less than three.

**THE NORTH LONDON FREEHOLD LAND AND HOUSE COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 500,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* To purchase divers properties and carry on the business of Messrs. Hempstead Brothers, of Finsbury-park and elsewhere. The subscribers are—T. Leman, Nottingham, 100; W. H. Durrant, Dulwich, 100; A. Smeed, Tottenham Park, 100; N. Leard, Muswell Hill, 100; W. Harris, Old-street, 6; G. H. Schofield, Bounds Green-road, 6; W. King, Charteris-road, 5.

**BARON LEIBIG'S MALTO-LEGUME, COCOA, AND CHOCOLATE WORKS (Limited).**—Capital, 50,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.* To purchase, sell, and manufacture articles of food, beverage, and general consumption. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—O. Stein, 728, Rood-lane; A. Poboda, Stuttgart; W. A. Bagholt, Barnsbury; A. W. Kerly, 14, Great Winchester-street; A. E. Ross, Cowper's-court; G. M. McClean, Cowper's-court; C. Berkley, Cowper's-court; E. C. Fisher, 15, Carlton-grove.

**THE VICTORIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital, 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* The purchase of the collieries, works, property, effects, and business of Robert Hudson and Company (Limited), and the working of said collieries, mines, quarries, beds, and fields of coal, iron, slate, clay, and ores and minerals of every description in England and Wales. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. W. Wainwright, Woking; J. P. A. W. Gadesden, Ewell Castle, J.P.; J. H. C. Stanley, Wakefield, alum manufacturer; D. H. Dunn, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, no occupation; E. H. Gadesden, Ewell Castle, farmer; W. Wainwright, jun., Woking, no occupation; A. W. Gadesden, Ewell Castle, coffee planter.

**ALLEN AND BURNHOUSE GILL MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* 5s. The purchasing or otherwise acquiring of mines or deposits of lead ore, barytes, and other minerals, mining grounds, hereditaments, and possessions in Great Britain, getting, working, manufacturing and making marketable, and selling the produce thereof. Acquiring the interest of the present lessees in the Allen and Burnhouse Gill Mine, situate in the township of Ridley, Northumberland, and fully working and developing said mine. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. A. Jameson, Frankham, brick manufacturer; J. Kent, Hexham, cart proprietor; M. Atkin, 8, Rye Hill, tailor; J. Snowball, Hexham, builder; J. Guthrie, Hexham, painter; W. Lear, Hexham, timber merchant; J. W. Jameson, Hexham, master of the workhouse.

**S. H. BECLES AND COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To acquire and continue a drysalter's and chemical business established at 6 and 8, Lime-street-square, E.C. The subscribers are—S. H. Becles, 6 and 8, Lime-street-square, 1000; H. P. Moor, 6 and 8, Lime-street-square, 1000; A. d'Arcy H. Becles, 5A, Cornwall Buildings, 1; R. B. F. Becles, 7, Cambridge-terrace, 1; M. S. Becles, 7, Cambridge-terrace, 1; G. T. Dodson, 12, Smith-street, 1; W. J. Breach, Homerton, 1.

**ANGLO-NORWEGIAN GUANO PHOSPHATE ISINGLASS COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To carry on a business in conjunction with certain patents and concessions. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Watkins, Stamford-hill; T. Williams, 110, Cannon-street; J. E. Walker, 6, Belgrave Mansions; G. Seagrave, Chelsea; J. E. Purdon, Chelsea; A. F. Baillie, 3, Walterton-road; T. Camps, Dashwood House.

**THE TILBURY DISTRICT FREEHOLD BRICK WORKS (Limited).**—Capital 30,000*l.* shares of 10*l.* To acquire 332 acres in Essex, and

carry on a brick-making business, &c. The subscribers are—E. A. Grosvenor, 79, Curtain-road, 10; H. Ferguson, Kingston-on-Thames, 10; D. Ferguson, 19, Gloster-road, 25; J. C. Weld, Balcomb, 22; A. Beattie, 49, Porchester-terrace, 25; W. F. Ward, 10, Bedford-row, 10; H. C. Weld, Enfield, 10.

**THE GOLD AMALGAMATING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 150,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* To purchase or otherwise acquire certain patents granted to T. A. Readwin for ore grinding and amalgamating machines, and any improvements and renewals thereof, and to acquire and work the business lately carried on by the Greenwich Ore Reduction Company (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are—F. W. Brown, 30, Wood-street; A. H. Anderson, Upper Norwood; A. Madge, Barry Port; T. A. Readwin, 8, Bloomsbury-square; S. Pixley, 27, Old Broad-street; W. Whitehead, Brixton; T. C. Molloy, 3, Elm-court.

**THE ABERDUNA LEAD MINES (Limited).**—Capital 37,500*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* 10s. The acquisition by purchase or otherwise of land, hereditaments, and rights of mining, quarrying, and searching for lead, lead ore, calamine, and other minerals and substances in and upon lands situated in the parish of Llanferris and elsewhere in the counties of Denbigh and Flint, for the purpose of carrying on mining and quarrying operations, making marketable and disposing of lead, lead ore, calamine, and other minerals and substances. The subscribers (who take five shares each) are—E. J. Bartlett, 30, Great St. Helen's, stock and share dealer; L. E. Bartlett, Stamford Hill, no occupation; J. W. Worfolk, Holywell, mine manager; F. Rudall, Victoria Station, telegraph engineer; J. S. Eastes, 17, Water-lane, shipbroker; T. F. Gamble, Ealing, gentleman; J. Wood, Stoke Newington, secretary. The following are the first directors—Messrs. Rudall, Eastes, Gamble, Major J. C. Addison, and, after allotment, E. J. Bartlett joins the number; qualification 100 shares. (The above-named properties were lately in the possession of the Denbighshire Consolidated Mines (Limited), and which company is in liquidation.)

**HOME MINES TRUST.**—At the annual meeting of the shareholders held at their offices, Old Jewry, on Friday, a dividend of 15 per cent. for the year was declared.

**PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRY, CARNARVONSHIRE.**—The machinery for sinking the shaft in the new vein is erected, and the loose rubbish is being removed preparatory to sinking in the rock.

**WEST PHOENIX MINE.**—What is unquestionably a very fine lode is being intersected at this mine at the 30 fathom level, which has been driven east of engine-shaft some 50 fathoms, going towards the boundary of Phoenix United. At this point the lode has been cut through and found to be upwards of 12 ft. wide, consisting of capels, peach, &c., and assaying about 20 lbs. of tin to the ton. The engine-shaft is down 14 fathoms below the 30, and there can be but little doubt as depth is attained a permanent and valuable property will be opened up: 20 lb. stuff is not rich, but thousands of tons of this quality and less are monthly stamped in Cornwall.

**A NEW GAS.**—At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee on Thursday, attention was drawn to the formation of a company in Liverpool for the manufacture of a new species of gas from atoms of iron metals and various chemicals, and it was stated that in all probability application would be made to the committee for permission to use it on a large scale at the workhouse, the company, of course, paying the expenses. The Vestry Clerk said he knew nothing of the company. Mr. Hewitson said he understood experiments had been made at Bootle, in the presence of Mr. Whitley, M.P., and other gentlemen of position. The Vestry Clerk: What about the price?—Mr. Hewitson: They can produce good gas for 1s. per 1000 cubic feet. Some members of the committee deprecated any experiments with the new gas until it could be pronounced a success. It was stated, however, that a formal application would be made by the company.

Mr. Henry Spain, the official liquidator of the Avonside Engine Company announces the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8*l.* in 1*l.*, on and after the 30th inst., upon the claims allowed by the Court.

A petition for the winding-up of the North Windfield Colliery Company is to be heard on Sept. 13.

The opening of the International Mineral Exhibition which was to have been held in May last at Madrid, has now been definitely fixed for April 1 next year. The last day for receiving exhibits will be Feb. 15.

**COPPER MINE WANTED.**—Must be reasonable in price, and bear investigation. One situated in the United Kingdom preferred.

Address, "Copper," care of Messrs. Masterman, Smith, and Co., 58, Lombard-street, E.C.

**WANTED, a PAIR of COMPOUND HORIZONTAL ENGINES** about 120-H.P. nominal, suitable for a rolling mill.

Apply by letter, stating lowest price, size of cylinders, and length of stroke, also mention the space they occupy, to Mr. A. J. OWEN, 118, Cannon-street, E.C.

**WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MANAGER** for an important COPPER MINE in the South of Spain. To an energetic and thoroughly capable man good encouragement will be given.

Address, "España," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**WANTED, a ROTARY STEAM ENGINE** of from 30 to 36 inch cylinder, for Pumping and Stamping.

Address, "S," West Briton Office, Truro.

**SULPHUR ORE.**

**WANTED, THREE HUNDRED to FOUR HUNDRED TONS PER MONTH** of GOOD QUALITY SULPHUR ORE. State price and quantity per month, delivered on the Mersey; also send copy of analysis of ore if there be one; cupreous ore not objected to.

Address, "Mundic," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

**GOLD MINES FOR SALE IN SPAIN ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.** The quartz is exceedingly rich, and can be worked at little expense by adit. First-rate reports.

For particulars, address "Gold," care of Messrs. Masterman, Smith, and Co., 58, Lombard-street, E.C.

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**OFFERS WANTED FOR SHARES** IN WEST PHOENIX (Cost-book) TIN AND COPPER MINE, near Liskeard; also for SHARES IN NEW WHEAL PEEVOR (Cost-book) TIN MINE, Redruth. Calls will be all paid to date of transfer.

Address, "T. R.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**CHEAP BLOCK OF SHARES FOR SALE:**—50 fully paid-up 4*l.* Shares in the GREAT WHEAL WORTHY; a splendid undertaking—40 EAST BOTALLACK; now quoted at 22*l.* 6*d.* per share—9 fully paid 4*l.* Shares in the BRITISH SILVER-LEAD MINE; a sound undertaking—3 Shares in the NATIONAL STANDARD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY; 45 paid on each, and dividends of 5 per cent. paid. The lot to be sold for £60 to close a trust.

Address, H. WILSON, Turf Herald Office, Hull.

**TO INVESTORS OF £10 TO £1000.**

**FOR SALE, FOREIGN BONDS,** safe as English Consols, paying good interest, and giving large bonuses of £20 up to £5000 bi-monthly. For price and particulars, apply to MEYERICK and Co., 51, Bedford-row, London.

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**ENGLISH CAPITALIST** wishing a CORRECT REPORT on the SILVER MINES of COLORADO will do well to apply to—Capt. DANIEL ROBERTS, Georgetown, Colorado.

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**PRIVATE CAPITALISTS AND PROMOTERS** of PUBLIC COMPANIES are INVITED to ARRANGE for the FURTHER DEVELOPMENT of a SILVER-LEAD MINE possessing indications of the most satisfactory character. Returns of ore can be made immediately after the erection of dressing machinery, and the holding, which is liberal, will be transferred on unusually favourable conditions.

The mine can be inspected and full particulars obtained on application to "H.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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**THE ANTICIPATED RISE IN THE PRICE OF LEAD** makes the present a FAVOURABLE TIME TO PURCHASE or arrange for the development by a few private capitalists, or by a public company to be formed, of a valuable SILVER-LEAD and ANTIMONY SETT in North Cornwall. The terms of the lease are favourable, and the transfer of it can be made on conditions highly satisfactory to the purchaser.

All information can be had upon application to Mr. W. PAYNTER, jun., Commission Agent and General Merchant, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

### FOR SALE:—

ONE 50 inch and ONE 40 inch PUMPING ENGINES, with BOILERS and FITTINGS.  
ONE 22 inch ROTARY ENGINE.  
ONE 12½ inch HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with CAPSTAN and HAULING MACHINE attached.

All the above Engines are in first-class condition. Several WATER WHEELS, from 20 to 60 feet diameter. STAMPS' AXLES and a large quantity of SECONDHAND MINING MATERIALS.

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250 Shares WEST WYE VALLEY LEAD COMPANY (Limited) at 1*l.* each. £20 Seven per Cent. Debenture HULTFALL MINING CO.—offers wanted.  
16 GROGWINION LEAD Shares at 15*l.* each.  
200 Shares LADYWELL MINING COMPANY (Limited) at 1*l.* each.  
Apply to WILLIAM W. BAKER, Small-street-court, Bristol.

### SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

**NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, AND ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, SOUTH KENSINGTON, AND JERMYN STREET.** The SESSION 1882-83 WILL OPEN ON OCTOBER 2ND, 1882. The Prospectus may be obtained from the Registrar, Normal School of Science South Kensington, S.W.

### MINING "E L C A L L A O."

GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.

**COUPONS OF SHARES** ..... 322 Gold in bars produced in the month of July, 1882, and re-mitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 8370-66 ozs.

**DIVIDEND** distributed for each coupon, \$300.

(Signed) A. LICIONI, President.

(Signed) VICTOR T. GRILLET, Treasurer.

### ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Shareholders in the above company who wish THEIR INTEREST PROTECTED are requested to communicate with—Mr. WILLIAMS, Serra de Coacae, Minas Geraes Brazil

### NEW TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Those who are desirous of INVESTING HEREIN should apply at once to the Associated Mineowners' Corporation, Grampound-road Cornwall.

### TO QUARRY PROPRIETORS.

**MR. E. PRITCHARD,** a practical Quarryman and experienced Manager, is OPEN to INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and report the same on the most reasonable terms. Will also undertake to work Quarries paying royalty.

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SUPPLIES ASSAY OFFICE REQUIREMENTS AND RE-AGENTS.

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COPPER ORE YARD, STRAND, SWANSEA. Is prepared to receive Samples for Assay and Analysis, or Consignments of Ore for Sampling and Sale. Works and Mining Requirements Supplied. Best Furnace Material, Steam or Stone Coal, secured for shipment. Large Experience in Works and Treatment of Minerals. Upwards of Sixteen Years with one of the Largest Firms in the Ore Trade. References Given.

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MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS, 86, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C., Have Agents in the various Mining Districts of Great Britain, the Continent, Australia, and the United States of America. Inspections undertaken, either personally or by our Agents, and Reports of Advice as to Working given.

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Author of "Gold Mining: its Results and its Requirements."

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TWO 4½ in. diameter plunger force, with gun metal plungers 2 ft. long, 4½ in. diameter, glands and barrels, brass bushes, valves and seatings, gun metal, &c., each... 10 0 0  
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## In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.

BATTEN v. THE WEDGEWOOD COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED),  
NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

WEDGEWOOD, BRINDLEY FORD, AND LANE ENDS  
COLLIERIES.

Situate near New Chapel, in the Parish of Wolstanton, in the County of Stafford.

THIS HIGHLY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION (with the approval of the Judge to whose Court this cause is attached), by Mr. JOSEPH COCKSEY, of the firm of Messrs. JOSEPH COCKSEY and SON, the person appointed to sell the same, at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1882, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, and as a going concern, subject to conditions.

The above-named Collieries comprise a mineral area of 286a. 2r. 2p. or thereabouts. The Minerals include portions of all the well-known seams of Coal and Ironstone in the North Staffordshire coal district below and including the Brown Mine Ironstone.

The Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Seams are now in operation. The Plant consists of several pairs of Pit Shafts, with commodious Colliery erections, efficient Machinery, Tramways, Locomotive Railway sidings, and branches, and two Locomotive Engines, which, together with the Pit Trams and other Colliery Stocks, Office Furniture, Implements, and Stores, will be included in the sale.

The Biddulph Valley Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway passes through the property, and the Collieries are connected therewith by sidings and branch railways.

The Black Bull Passenger Station is near to the Brindley Ford Colliery within the northern boundary of the property.

Particulars, conditions of sale and plans, and any further information, may be obtained of Mr. J. VERNON MUGRAVE, Solicitor, Albert Buildings, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. STUBBARD, GIBSON, and Co., Solicitors, 21, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; Mr. CLARENCE HARCOURT, Solicitor, 13, Moor-gate-street, London, E.C.; and Mr. FREDERICK BERTRAM SMART, Chartered Accountant, 53, Cannon-street, London, E.C.; or the Auctioneers, Paradise-street, West Bromwich; at the Wedgewood Colliery Offices, New Chapel, near Stoke-upon-Trent; and at the place of sale.

## In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division.

Vice-Chancellor Sir CHARLES HALL.

THE GRAND DUCHESS SILVER-LEAD AND BARYTES MINING

COMPANY (LIMITED).

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, the VALUABLE MINE, with BUILDINGS, PLANT, and MACHINERY, known as

THE CYSTANOG GRAND DUCHESS MINE,

Situated in the parish of Llangunnor, near the town of Carmarthen, with the right to work a considerable extent of property, including the farms of Penlan-Cystanog and Allt Cystanog, for the term of 21 years from 1st August, 1882.

For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. JOHN M. WINTER, Chartered Accountant, 16, Market-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to Mr. DAVID THOMAS, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 3, Blue-street, Carmarthen.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY, LOOSE MATERIALS, and other effects at the Coppa Colliery, situate within half a mile from the Padeswood Station, on the Chester and Denbigh Railway, and about three miles from Mold, Flintshire.

MESSRS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Coppa Cannel Company (who have worked out the mine) TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, September 8th, 1882, commencing at Eleven o'clock A.M. punctually, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE PLANT AND MACHINERY,

Comprising four horizontal PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES; two vertical ditto; five egg-end and Cornish BOILERS; two vertical ditto; three Tangye and other pumps; double and single Camerons, with 10 and 7 in. cylinders; steam and hand crab winches; one 8 in. lift complete, 70 yards long; 8, 7, and 6 in. pumps; steam pipes; iron saw bench and circular saws; sliding rails; points and crossings; wrought and cast iron plates; one 20 ton weighing machine (Hinds' patent), by Kitchen; cart weighing machine, by Pooley and Son, to weigh 3 tons; pit head gearing; six dozen pit tubs; quantity of iron piping from 1 in. to 6 in.; smiths' anvils, vice, and tools; stocks and dies; boring rods; lifting jacks; hemp ropes; chains; quantity of timber; joiners' benches; timber or boiler carriage; horse gears; and other miscellaneous effects.

Catalogues may be obtained at the place of sale; the Black Lion Hotel, Mold; or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. CHURTON, ELPHICK, ROBERTS, and RICHARDSON Chester.

## NORTH WALES.

SALE OF A GOOD STEAM AND HOUSE COAL COLLIERY.

MESSRS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen Hotel, Chester General Railway Station, on Monday, the 11th September, 1882, at Two for Three P.M. punctually, subject to conditions to be then produced, all that very valuable COLLIERY, known as

THE FLINT COLLIERY,

About half-a-mile from the town of Flint, with branch railway and sidings to the main line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in full work, and now raising from the Brassey Thick coal, and 5 ft. seams, about 800 tons of good steam and house coals per week, which may be largely increased; in addition there is the Cannel Seam partially worked, and the Lower Four Feet Seam intact. The situation of the colliery is exceptionally favourable for disposal of its produce, it being the nearest colliery to the town of Flint. There is a good local land sale, and, while it is in close proximity to several large manufacturing works, it is on equality with other North Wales Collieries as regards rates to Birkenhead and other ports.

The coal mines under a surface area of about 320 acres are held under leases and take-notes for terms having upwards of 18 years to run at minimum rents, amounting together to £360 per annum, recoupable out of royalties, which are moderate; exemption from all claims for surface trespass on 9 A. 3 R. 24 P., comprising the site of the colliery and branch railway, has been purchased.

There are three shafts all geared for winding and fitted with three high-pressure winding engines, and one 100-horse power pumping-engine, with seven steam-boilers.

The above engines, boilers, and all the plant and machinery of the colliery, as a going concern, are included in the sale.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. E. EDWARDS, City Treasurer, the Auctioneers, or WALKER, SMITH, and WAT, Solicitors, all of Chester. The leases and take-notes may be inspected at the offices of the latter.

## DENBIGHSHIRE.

TO BRICK, SANITARY PIPE, AND TERRA COTTA MANUFACTURERS,

INVESTORS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action, Vaughan v. Mason, with the approval of Mr. JUSTICE KAY, acting for the Vice-Chancellor Hall, at the Queen's Hotel, Chester, in the county of Chester, by Mr. THOMAS WHITFIELD, on Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1882, at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, the valuable leasehold hereditaments and premises called the

GARTH BRICK AND TILE WORKS,

Situate at Trevor, in the county of Denbigh, comprising in the whole 19 A. 2 R. 3 P., or thereabouts, of most valuable clay and gaultier stone of first-rate quality together with the extensive buildings, erections, machinery and fixtures thereon, consisting of brick making and drying sheds, modelling rooms, kilns, offices, stables, &c., and the tenants' fixtures, of which a full description will be given in a schedule to be produced at the time of sale. Together with the powers and authorities for winning, working, getting, procuring, and raising the ironstone, coal, and clay in, under, over, and upon the said premises for the unexpired term of 30 years, from the 25th September, 1873, at the rate of 9d. per ton for the coal, 6d. per ton for ironstone, 1s. a thousand for bricks, 1s. a thousand for draining tiles up to 4 in. in diameter, 1s. 4d. a thousand for draining tiles above 4 in. in diameter.

For all other articles 5 per cent. on the sale price at the works on a dead rent of £122 per annum, in case the rent and royalties before stated shall not make up this amount.

The output of these works can be by the erection of additional machinery and kilns be considerably increased without adding perceptibly to the dead expenses, and the supply of the raw material is practically inexhaustible.

For permission to view the premises apply at the offices of the Auctioneer, Willow-street, Oswestry; Mr. W. H. HILL, Land Surveyor, Oswestry; and to Mr. G. D. HARRISON, Solicitor, Welshpool.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis of Messrs. GILL and ARCHER, Solicitors, Liverpool; of Messrs. BARRELL, ROWLEY, and BARRELL, Solicitors, Liverpool; of Mr. HENRY DAVIES, Solicitor, Oswestry; of Mr. G. D. HARRISON, Solicitor, Welshpool; of Messrs. CHURTON, ELPHICK, and CO., Solicitors, of 11, Staple Inn, London; of Messrs. LAST and SONS, 51, of Queen Victoria-street, London; of Messrs. SEABROOK and WOODS, Solicitors, 22, Chancery-lane; of the Auctioneer at the place of sale; and of Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, and CO., 1, Bedford-row, London, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1882.

ROBT. W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.

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VALUABLE TIN MINE AND CHINA CLAYWORK  
PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS.

MESSRS. PHILP AND CO. respectfully announce instructions from the Liquidators TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, September 14th, 1882, at Two P.M., at the Fortescue (Stannagwyn) Native Tin, Copper, Silver, and Arsenic Company (Limited), in the Parish of St. Stephen's-in-Branwell, and about four miles from St. Austell, in One Lot, and if not so sold then afterwards in several lots, ALL THOSE SETTS under which the operations of the said company have been carried on, embracing an extensive area and several lodes and deposits of China Clay, together with the

MINING AND CLAYWORK PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS,

And effects belonging thereto, and being within and upon the said Mines and Works, including—  
1 24 in. horizontal cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with two fly wheels; 16 heads of STAMPS, frames, and passes; 1 8 ton BOILER; 1 22 in. cylinder ENGINE, large fly wheel and working gear; 1 10 ton BOILER; also a large quantity of other machinery and materials in general use in mines; and several tons of China Clay.

On the above Mines and Works a large amount has been expended in development, and they may be considered as going concerns, being equipped with two valuable engines and necessary machinery.

To view, application should be made to Capt. PRYOR, on the Mines; and for printed or further particulars to the Liquidator, DAVID GURLEY, Esq., Gram-pound-road; Messrs. STACPOLE and SON, Solicitors, Pinners' Hall, Old Broad-street, London; or the Auctioneers, at St. Austell and Bodmin.

Conveyances will leave Gram-pound-road and the Queen's Head Hotel, St. Austell, after the arrival of the mid-day trains.

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The Plant and Machinery, as per inventory, the whole of which is in excellent order, and recently fitted up regardless of cost, will have to be taken to by the purchaser at a valuation in the usual way.

Particulars and conditions of sale, with inventory of Plant and Machinery, and orders to view, may be had by applying to Messrs. TRINDERS and CURTIS HAYWARD, Solicitors, 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate Within, London; to Messrs. SNELL, SON, and GREENUP, 1, George-street, Mansion House, London; or the Auctioneer, Great Oak-street, Llanidloes.

Llanidloes, 16th August, 1882.

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TO BE LET, A VALUABLE IRON ORE ROYALTY within the Manor of BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, belonging to J. SAWREY COOKSON, Esq. Iron ore has already been discovered in several places; and although the royalty has not been worked to any great extent, it is believed that large and valuable deposits of Hematite Ore exist, and could be easily obtained at a very moderate outlay.

The royalty is situate within easy access of the Broughton-in-Furness Railway Station.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned, who will receive offers in writing up to the 21st day of September next.

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**FOR SALE, EKER COPPERWORKS,** situated very near a Railway Station, 22 kilometers from the seaport Drammen, in Norway, with their MINES, SMELTING HOUSE, other premises, and MACHINERY. Yearly produce of the Mines, 10,000 to 15,000 tons of pyrites containing 2½ to 3 per cent. of copper.

For particulars, apply to EMIL DYBWAD, Christiania, Norway.

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Correspond by preference in the French language. The owner desires to negotiate directly with the intending purchaser.

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**FOR SALE, TWO SECOND-HAND ENGINES,** equal to new, 26 in. cylinders, 4 ft. stroke, mounted on strong cast-iron diagonal frames, and fitted with condensers and reversing gear; suitable for Winding, Air-compressing, or Driving Stamps, and will BE SOLD CHEAP.

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There is no royalty or tax on the above land except the local road rates, 32s. per annum.

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GEORGE ROBERTS, George-street, Gloucester.  
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WILLIAM WATSON, Stirling-street, Coatbridge.  
ROBERT HAMILTON, Douglas-street, Dunfermline.  
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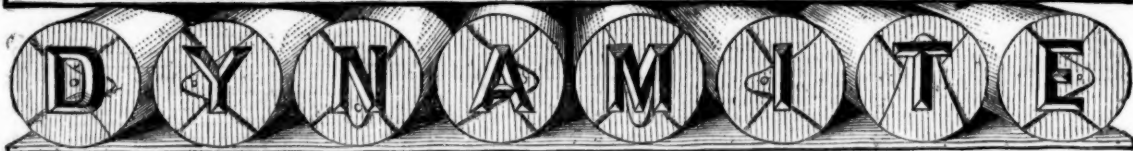
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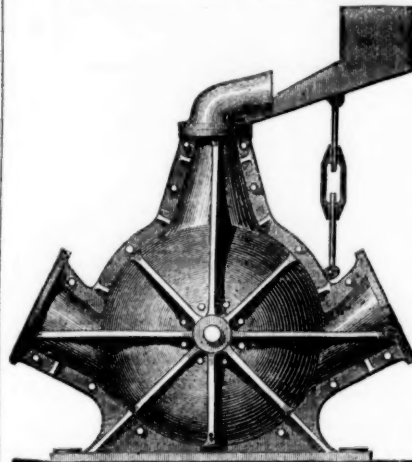
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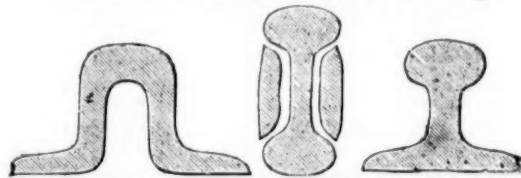
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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.									
Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.			
3200 Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes	4 6	1 1/2	3 1/4	...	0 4	0 0	May 1881		
6000 Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	9 7 1/2	1 1/2	10 1/2	...	52 11	0 0	Nov. 1881		
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, s, Tavistock	1 0	0 0	6 5	...	118 7	0 0	Dec. 1880		
4296 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	75	70	...	131 6	3 1/2	6 July 1882		
8400 East Pool, c, t, Illogan	0 9	9 56	52 1/2	...	31 6	0 0	15 0 July 1882		
12500 Frongoch, t, c, Cardigan (10000 sh. iss.)	2 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 4	0 0	Jan. 1881		
12500 Great Holway, t, c, Flintshire	5 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 4	0 0	Jan. 1881		
15000 Great Lacey, t, c, Isle of Man	4 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 4	0 0	Jan. 1881		
15000 Green Hurth, t, c, Durham	4 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 4	0 0	Jan. 1881		
20000 Grogynion, t, c, Cardigan	2 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 4	0 0	Jan. 1881		
10240 Gwladale (Clitters), t, c	2 2	0 0	3 1/4	...	0 19	0 0	2 Mar. 1882		
2800 Isle of Man, t, c, Isle of Man	25 0	0 0	...	...	83 5	0 0	1 Sept. 1880		
8000 Killfrith, t, c, Chancery	4 3	6 5/8	5 5/8	...	0 8	0 0	6 Aug. 1882		
20000 Leadhills, t, c, Lanarkshire	6 0	0 0	3 1/4	...	0 18	0 0	3 Aug. 1882		
4000 Liburne, t, c, Cardiganshire	18 15	0 0	...	...	613 0	0 0	10 June 1882		
10000 Mellanar, t, c, Hayle	2 0	0 0	...	...	1 16	0 0	2 Aug. 1882		
10000 Miners Mining Co., t, c, Wrexham	6 0	0 0	...	...	69 4	0 0	1 Aug. 1882		
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, t, c, t	7 0	0 0	...	...	24 0	0 0	2 Jan. 1880		
8000 Mona, t, c, Anglesea	5 0	0 0	...	...	0 10	0 0	10 July 1880		
11829 North Hendre, t, c, Wales	2 10	0 0	...	...	3 14	0 0	2 Nov. 1881		
8146 Ditto	1 5	0 0	...	...	0 9	0 0	1 Nov. 1881		
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	13 6	0 0	5 1/2	...	4 16	0 0	3 Feb. 1881		
4780 Penhalls, t, c, St. Agnes	4 0	0 0	...	...	3 17	0 0	1 Jan. 1881		
5000 Pennant, t, c, North Wales	5 0	0 0	...	...	0 10	0 0	Jan. 1878		
10000 Phenix United, t, c, Llanidloes	6 0	0 0	...	...	17 4	0 0	6 Aug. 1882		
18000 P. Patrick, t, c, (Cais. 15000 sh. 10 p.c.)	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 18	0 0	2 July 1880		
10000 Red Rock, t, c, Cardigan	2 0	0 0	...	...	0 4	0 0	2 Jan. 1878		
12000 Roman Gravel, t, c, Salop	7 10	0 0	9 1/2	...	9 1	0 0	5 May 1882		
4000 Rhyl, t, c, Wales	10 0	0 0	...	...	0 5	0 0	5 Feb. 1880		
512 South Canadian, t, c, St. Cleer	1 5	0 0	12 1/2	...	7 1/2	0 0	10 July 1880		
6123 South Canadian, t, c, St. Cleer	6 5	0 0	9 1/2	...	9 9	0 0	8 Aug. 1882		
9000 South Darren, t, c, Cardigan	1 10	0 0	...	...	4 0	0 0	2 Apr. 1880		
4500 South Wheal Frances, t, c, Illogan	7 12	4 1/2	12 1/2	...	40 15	0 0	10 July 1880		
10000 Tincroft, t, c, Pool, Illogan	11 10	0 0	1 1/2	...	3 3	0 0	5 Mar. 1881		
15000 Van, t, c, Llanidloes	4 5	0 0	...	...	10 6	0 0	2 June 1882		
12000 West Holway, t, c, Flintshire	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 1	0 0	1 Oct. 1889		
512 West Tolgus, t, c, Redruth	98 0	0 0	17 1/2	...	15 16	0 0	1 Jan. 1871		
2400 West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne	15 0	0 0	17 1/2	...	111 10	0 0	3 Apr. 1878		
6000 West Basset, c, Illogan	7 0	0 0	...	...	23 8	0 0	6 Apr. 1882		
12000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 4	0 0	2 1/2	...	0 13	0 0	1 Mar. 1882		
15000 Wheal Greville, t, c, Illogan	1 0	0 0	...	...	3 1	0 0	1 Feb. 1882		
4000 Wheal Greville, t, c, Camborne	15 0	0 0	10 1/2	...	10 10 1/2	0 0	1 Jan. 1881		
1285 Wheal Kitty, t, c, St. Agnes	7 11	0 0	...	...	12 18	0 0	1 Jan. 1881		
3000 Wheal Pevor, t, c, Redruth	7 12	0 0	...	...	8 13	0 0	4 Mar. 1882		

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES

Shares.	Paid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.			
35500 Alamillos, t, Spain	2 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	2 5	8 0	1 Mar. 1882		
13000 Almada and Tinto Consols	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 6	3 0	1 May 1876		
20000 Australian, c, South Australia	7 7	6 2 1/2	2 1/2	...	0 7	0 0	2 Aug. 1882		
15000 Birdseye Creek, c, California	4 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	1 1	0 0	3 June 1882		
20000 Cape Copper Mining, t, c, South Africa	7 0	0 0	...	...	47 7	6 2	0 June 1882		
50000 Copiapo, c, Chile (24 shares)	3 8	0 0	3 1/4	...	1 17	9 0	1 June 1882		
70000 English and Australian, t, c, St. Aust.	2 10	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 9	0 0	1 Mar. 1882		
2000 Eng. Aus., c, Viet. pref. (20000 o.)	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 3	8 0	3 Apr. 1882		
25000 Fortuna, t, Spain	2 0	0 0	...	...	0 9	0 0	1 July 1882		
60000 Frontino & Bolivia, c, New Gran.	2 0	0 0	2 1/2	...	0 9	0 0	1 July 1882		
20000 La Plata, t, c, Leadville	2 0	0 0	2 1/2	...	0 11	8 0	5 July 1882		
15000 Linares, t, Spain	3 0	0 0	...	...	18 19	10 0	2 Mar. 1882		
185164 Mason & Barry, c, Portugal	10 0	0 0	16 1/2	...	1 5	0 0	15 May 1882		
66000 New Quebrada, c, Venezuela	5 0	0 0	4 1/2	...	0 9	0 0	3 Aug. 1882		
1000 Ditto, Debutentes	100 0	0 0	98	...	93 98	6	per cent.		
3000 Oregon, c, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.)	4 0	0 0	...	...	0 2	6 0	2 Dec. 1880		
50000 Panulico, c, Chile	0 0	0 0	...	...	0 6	6 7	0 0	Sept. 1880	
25000 Pitangui, c, Brazil (in 5000 sh. 10 p.c.)	0 0	0 0	...	...	0 1	0 0	1 Sept. 1880		
14000 Pontalva, t, c, France	20 0	0 0	11	...	11 13	28 17	3 Dec. 1880		
100000 Port Phillip, c, Victoria (24 shares)	1 0	0 0	...	...	1 14	2 0	10 Feb. 1881		
50000 Rara Fortuna, c, Argent. Republic	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 3	0 0	1 July 1882		
54000 Richmond Consol., c, Nevada	5 0	0 0	9 1/2	...	13 16	6 0	5 Aug. 1882		
24532 Rio Tinto, c, Mortgage Bds., Huella	100 0	0 0	102	...	102	5	per cent.		
25000 Ditto, shares	10 0	0 0	25 1/2	...	1 12	0 0	16 Apr. 1882		
40000 Santa Barbara, c, Brazil	3 10	0 0	...	...	0 12	1 0	1 May 1882		
120000 Scottish Australian Mining Co., t	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 10	0 0	1 May 1882		
80000 Ditto, New	0 10	0 0	...	...	0 10	0 0	1 Apr. 1882		
22500 Sierra Buttes, c, California	2 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	2 4	0 0	1 June 1882		
40625 Ditto, Pluma, c, California	2 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	2 16	0 0	3 Apr. 1882		
253000 St. John del Rey (25 Stock and multiple deal in)	100 0	0 0	160	...	5	p.c. for half-year, June 1882			
160000 Tambora, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 6	0 0	6 Aug. 1882		
91886 Tharsis, c, Spain (31100 sh. 7 p.c.)	1 0	0 0	41 1/2	...	31 6	0 0	2 May 1882		
20000 Tolima, c, Colombia (A & B shares)	5 0	0 0	3 1/2	...	2 1	6 0	1 Dec. 1881		
25000 Victoria (London), c, Australia	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 2	1 0	0 Feb. 1881		
100000 Victorine (Nevada, U.S.) Deb. Bds.	1 0	0 0	...	...	0 2	0 0	6 June 1882		
15000 Western Andes, c, Colombia	5 0	0 0	...	...	3 17	6 0	3 Apr. 1882		
2100 W. Prussian (5500 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0	0 0	10	...	4 2	0 0	8 Aug. 1881		
54800 York Pen., c, South Aust. Pref. f.	1 0	0 0	1 1/2	...	0 3	0 0	3 May 1882		

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &amp;c.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES					NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES—continued.					IRON AND COAL COMPANIES					GAS COMPANIES.				
Shares.	Paid.	Clos. pr.			Shares.	Paid.	Clos. pr.			Shares.	Paid.	Clos. pr.			Issue. Shares.	Pd.	Clos. pr.		
50000 Akankoo, c, Gold Cst. (100000 iss.)	0 12	6 1/2	3 1/2		34022 San Pedro, c, Chili	1 17	6 1/2			£100 Abbot, John, and Co [L].....	£ 75	0 0	35 32 1/2	dis	50000 20 Bahia [L].....	all	17 1/2	18	
64800 Anglo-African, c, Kimberley	10 0	0 0	4 5		100000 Santa Cruz, c, (ex. 15s. ret'd. cap.)	1 0	0 0	3 1/2		5 Ashmole Colliery Co [L].....	90	0 0	25 27		100000 5 Bombay [L].....	all	5 1/2	5	
12000 Arendal, c, Norway	4 0	0 0			50000 Sentin, c, s, Arizaga, France	1 0	0 0			100 Ashbury Co [L] (see 21)	3	0 0			100000 5 Ditto, New [L].....	all	4 1/2	4	
12000 Asia Minor, c, s, Lidjany, Bivas	0 12	6 1/2	3 1/2		250000 Silver Peak, c, s, Turkey	1 0	0 0			3 Baguail, John, and Sons [L].....	3	0 0			29700 Stk Brentford Consolidated	100	147	152	
30000 Bratsberg, c, Norway	2 0	0 0	1 1/2		200000 Soubak & Catir Alan, c, s, Turkey	1 0	0 0			10 Benhar Coal Co [L].....	10	0 0			140000 20 British	all	35	37	
40000 Brazilian, c, Brazil	1 0	0 0	1 1/2		100000 South-East Wynaad, c, India	1 0	0 0	3 3/4		10 Bilbao Iron Co [L].....	10	0 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	50000 Stk Commercial	all	193	197	
00000 British Australian, c, N. So. Wales	1 0	0 0			50000 Taunus, c, s, c, Germ. (& 100,000 p.c.)	1 0	0 0			20 Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co [L] A	12	0 0	14 1/2	15	200000 20 Continental Union [L].....	all	25	26	
18000 Broadway, c, California	5 0	0 0	1 1/2	2 1/2	100000 Tacopilla, c, Bolivia	0 10	0 0	3 1/2		50 Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L] A	40	0 0	22 20	dis	520000 20 Do	all	17	18	
10000 Buena Ventura, t, c, Spain (15 pd.)	2 0	0 0			43174 United Mexican, c, s, Mexico	29 10	0 0	3 1/2		10 Brown, John, and Co [L].....	75	0 0	64 1/2	65 1/2	100000 20 Do, 7 per cent. Preference	all	13	14	
30000 California, c, Colorado	1 0	0 0			50000 Virneberg, c, Rheinbreitb., Ger. s	2 0	0 0			100 Cammell and Co [L].....	80	70 1/2	71 1/2		234000 10 European [L].....	all	18 1/2	19	
30000 Callao Bds, c, Venezuela	1 0	0 0			200000 Westworth, c, s, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	3 1/2		20 Cannock & Huntington Coal [L]	10	0 0	10 1/2	dis	94850 Stk Gaslight and Coke, A. Ord.	100	170	174	
15000 Canada, c, Canada	4 0	0 0			100000 West Frutino & Bolivar, c, Colombia	1 0	0 0			10 Central Swedish Iron & Stl [L]	10	0 0	1 1/2		284200 Stk Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock	100	103	105	
82500 Canadian, c, s, Canada	4 0	0 0	3 1/2	1 1/2	100000 Wynaad District, c, s, India	1 0	0 0			50 Charlton Iron Co [L].....	50	0 0	3 1/2		50000 10 Hong Kong and China	all	14 1/2	15	
25000 Central African Diamond	5 0	0 0	1 1/2		80000 Wynaad Perseverance, c, s	1 0	0 0	3 1/2		50 Chatterley Iron Co [L].....	50	0 0	1 1/2		230000 Stk Imperial Continental	all	193	196	
00000 Chirambadi (Wynaad District), c	1 0	0 0			75000 Yorke Peninsula, c, So. Australia	1 0	0 0	3 1/2		10 Chillington Iron Co [L].....	10	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	38000 Stk London	100	205	215	
00000 Chile, c, Venezuela	1 0	0 0	3 1/2		140000 Yuba River, c, Hyd. California	0 15	0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 Consnet Iron Co [L].....	7	10	26		120000 5 Malta & Mersey [L].....	all	1 1/2	2	
08749 Chontales, c, s, Nicar. (180000 iss.)	1 0	0 0								1 Consnet Spanish Ore [L].....	1	0 0	3 1/2	pm	25000 20 Monte Video [L].....	all	12 1/2	13	
78000 Colar, c, Mysore	0 15	0 0	3 1/2							20 Darlington Iron Co [L].....	18	10	1 1/2	dis	100000 5 Ottoman [L].....	all	2 1/2	3	
75000 Colombian Hydraulic, c, Colombia	1 0	0 0								20 Davy Brothers [L].....	22	10	4 1/2	pm	30000 5 Oriental [L].....	all	6 1/2	6	
65000 Colorado United, c, Colorado	0 10	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2						23 Ebbw Vale Co [L].....	20	0 0	8 1/2	9 1/2	27500 20 Rio de Janeiro [L].....	all	25 1/2	26	
100000 Cotoacachi, c, Wynaad	0 10	0 0	3 1/2							8 Genl. Mining Ass. [L] (ful. pd.)	80	0 0	4 1/2	5 1/2	50000 Stk South Metropolitan, A.	100	200	205	
132500 Corp. So. Aust. Cop. (44813 sh. 10 p.c.)	1 0	0 0								50 Knowles, Andrew, and Co [L] A	25	0 0	10 1/2	11 1/2	50000 Stk Ditto, ditto, B.	100	173	178	
20000 Devala Central, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							20 Llynvi and Tondul [L].....	20	0 0	6 1/2						
20000 Devala Moya, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	1 1/2							10 Lydney & Wigpool Iron Ore [L]	9	12	1						
75000 Devala Provident, c, Wynaad	0 10	0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2						10 Marbella Iron Ore Co [L].....	6	0 0	6 1/2						
100000 Dingley Dell, c, Devala, India	1 0	0 0								10 Midland Iron Co [L].....	5	0 0	1 1/2	2 pm					
100000 Don Pedro North del Rey	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							10 Monkland Iron & Coal Co [L] A	10	0 0	9 1/2						
205168 Eberhardt, c, Nevada	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L].....	3	15	1	1 1/2					
65000 Eureka, c, Nevada	1 0	0 0								100 Nantua-y-Glo & Blaing (s.p.c. pri.)	100	48	50						
100000 Exchequer, c, s, California	1 0	0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2						3 Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L].....	2 1/2	0 0	1						
160000 Flagstaff District, c, s, Utah	1 0	0 0								10 Newport Abercrom Coal Co [L]	10	0 0	9 1/2						
65000 Gold Coast, c, Wassa	1 0	0 0								35 Palmer's Shipbild. & Iron [L]	35	0 0	25 1/2						
140000 Gold Hill, c, North Carolina	1 0	0 0	1 1/2							100 Parkgate Iron Co [L].....	65	0 0	67 1/2	68					
250000 Gold Mining Assn. of Canada	1 0	0 0								20 Patent Nut and Bolt A. [L]	14	0 0	23	23 1/2					
75000 Great Southern Mines, c	1 0	0 0								50 Pearson and Knowles, A. [L]	50	45	48						
120000 Hoover Hill, c, North Carolina	1 0	0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2						20 Pelsall Coal and Iron [L].....	20	0 0	12 1/2	13					
10000 Hornachos, c, s, Spain	10 0	0 0	5 1/2							5 Rhymney Iron Co [L].....	5	0 0	1 1/2						
12000 Huitfall, t, c, Orebro, Sweden	5 0	0 0								10 Sandwell Park Colliery Co [L]	10	0 0	12 1/2	12 1/2	xd				
40000 Indian Consolidated, c	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							100 Shotts Iron Co [L].....	100	0 0	47 1/2	50					
240000 Ind. Glenrock, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2						25 Sheepsbridge Iron and Coal [L]	25	0 0	11 1/2	11 1/2					
50000 Indian Phoenix, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2						50 Silkstone & Dodg. Cl. & Iron [L]	45	0 0							
50000 Indian Trevelyan, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							50 Somerstrom Iron Co [L].....	50	23	24						
15000 Isabelle, c, s, California	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co [L]	60	0 0	74 1/2	75 1/2					
00000 I.X.L. c, s, California	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							100 Ditto ditto B.	10	0 0	12 1/2	13					
20000 Javali, c, Nicaragua	2 0	0 0								5 Teesside Iron & Engine Works	5	0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2					
00000 Kapanga, c, New Zealand	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							25 Tredegar Iron and Coal, A. [L]	30	0 0	28 1/2	28 1/2					
00000 London and California, s, [L]	2 0	0 0								25 Ditto ditto B.	25	0 0	22 1/2	22 1/2					
25000 Madras, c, Mysore	1 0	0 0								10 Vancouver Coal [L].....	8	0 0	2 1/2	3 1/2					
00000 Michilipicoten, nat. c, Quebec	1 0	0 0	3 1/2							25 W. Cumberland Iron & Steel [L]	20	0 0	14 1/2	15					
9000 Missouri, l, pref. (fully paid)	10 0	0 0																	
00000 Moselle, t, l, l, Germany	1 0	0 0																	
35000 Mysore, c, India	1 0	0 0	3 1/2																
12000 Mysore Reefs, c, Madras	1 0	0 0																	
40000 Nava de Jadraque, c, s, Spain	0 9	0 0																	
78500 New Emma, c, s, Utah	10 0	0 0																	
87000 N. Gold Run, c, s, Calif. (and 32000 pref.)	0 0	0 0																	
75000 Norway, c, s, Halsedalen and Radon	1 0	0 0																	
20000 Nouv. Monde, c, Ven. (en com.) f.	1 0	0 0	3 1/2																
100000 Nundydroog, c, Mysore	1 0	0 0																	
150000 Olathe, c, s, Leadville, Colorado	1 0	0 0																	
125000 Ooregum, c, Mysore	1 0	0 0	3 1/2																
150000 Organos, c, Colombia	1 0	0 0	3 1/2																
80000 Pestareuna United, c, Italy	3 0	0 0																	
10000 Pierre d'Or, c, Spain	1 0	0 0																	
100000 Pierrefitte, c, (20000 pref.)	1 0	0 0																	
100000 Placerville, c, California	1 0	0 0	1 1/2																
140000 Potol, c, Venezuela	1 0	0 0	3 1/2																
40000 Ravenscliff, c, N. Zind; c, S. Aust.	0 5	0 0																	
80000 Rhodod Reef, c, Wynaad	1 0	0 0	3 1/2																
25000 Rico, c, Colorado (and 31,000 pref.)	5 0	0 0																	
80000 Rio Grande do Sul, c, (and 31,000 pref.)	5 0	0 0																	
100000 Rosa Grande, c, Brazil	1 0	0 0																	
85300 Rubyard Dunderberg, c, Nev. s	10 0	0 0	2 1/2																

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Issue. Shares.	Pd.	Clos. pr.		
50000 100 Alliance British and Foreign	11	35 1/2	36 1/2	
10000 100 Ditto, Marine	20	20	22	
50000 20 British and Foreign Marine [L]	4	22	23	
50000 50 Commercial Union	5	22 1/2	23 1/2	
50000 50 Eagle	5	6 1/2	7	
5000 20 Globe Marine [L]	11	3 1/2	3 1/2	
27500 100 Imperial Life	10	21	22	
13133 100 Indemnity Marine [L]	2	17	18	
100000 10 Lion Fire [L]	2	22	24	
49626 20 L'pool & Lond. Globe (St. anty)	2	22	24	
35862 25 London	12 1/2	60	62	
40000 25 London and Lancashire Fire	2 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
50000 20 London and Provincial Marine	2	4 1/2	5 1/2	
10000 100 Marine	18	28	27	
50000 10 Merchants' Marine	2	1 1/2	2	
10000 10 Maritime	2	5 1/2	6 1/2	
40000 20 North British and Mercantile	8 1/2	60	62	
30000 100 Northern	10	47 1/2	49 1/2	
40000 25 Ocean Marine	5	7 1/2	8	
— Phoenix Fire	—	290	300	
200000 10 Queen	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	
100000 10 Railway Passengers	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
200000 5 Rock Life	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
50000 20 Lancashire (ex div.)	2	31 1/2	32 1/2	
135000 20 Standard Marine	4	2 1/2		